Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866. NUMBER 335.

CONGRESS.

Bill Passed Reviving the Grade of General.

Speeches Eulogistic of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

Passage of the Amendatory Habeas Corpus Bill in the House.

Resolutions Adopted Congratulating the People of Russia.

Nomination of Lewis D. Campbell Confirmed as Minister to Mexico.

Property Restored and Pardons Granted to Rebels.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE TEXAN DELEGATION.

The Knoxville Convention.

Memorial Adopted Calling for a Separation of East Tennessee.

LATER MEXICAN ADVICES.

Important Liberal Successes.

The State of Chihuahua Restored to its Legitimate Rulers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 4.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee held a final meeting on the tax bill to-morrow, and will give it a careful and exhaustive consideration, prior to making some corrections and additions on Monday. [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, May 4.

[illegible]

FROM ATLANTA, GA.

Cotton Market—A Negro Hanged by a Mob—The Cotton Crop—Terrible State of Affairs in Northern Georgia—Brutal Murder—Arrest for Passing Counterfeit Money.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ATLANTA, May 4.

[illegible]

FROM DES MOINES.

Body of a Man Found—Supposed Brutal Murder.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, May 4.

[illegible]

FROM LAWRENCE.

Rioting—Infanticide—Adultery Suit—Immigration—Crop Prospects.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LAWRENCE, May 3.

[illegible]

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Circuit Court Decision—Supposed Suicide—Subsidence of the River Floods.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 4.

[illegible]

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Reduced Cost of Living—The Mercer Female Emigrants—The Overland Telegraph to Russia.

[illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Bill for the Equalization of the Soldiers' Bounties—Decision in Regard to the Votes of Members Pecuniarily Interested in the Bill.

[illegible]

A Telegraphic Feat.

[illegible]

Slippery Customer.

[illegible]

Flood on the Mississippi.

[illegible]

From Halifax.

[illegible]

THE NEW WALL STREET EXCITEMENT.

Great Forgery of Checks and Railroad Bonds.

$300,000 to $500,000 Involved in the Swindle.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, May 3.]

[illegible]

STEALING BY WHOLESALE.—[illegible]

STEALING OPERA TICKETS.—[illegible]

New Advertisements.

U. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 31 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all other leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

NOTICE.—I. O. O. F.—[illegible]

HESPERIA LODGE NO. 411, [illegible]

TUG ENGINE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

EIGHTEEN ACRES OF VALUABLE Peach and Apple Orchard, on the Lake Shore, [illegible] FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Reference made to C. W. Ormsbee, St. Joseph, Mich.

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY! Dr. Albaugh, 54 West Randolph-st., [illegible]

SIGN PAINTING.

A smart young man wanted under instructions. W. STONEHOUSE, 129 Dearborn street.

HORSE AND BUGGY.

[illegible]

CEDAR CAMPHOR

FOR MOTHS. Sold by Druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

VETERINARY SURGEON. GEORGE H. DADD, Sr., [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF MADAME ALWIN, [illegible]

SUCK-CESS-FULL. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., [illegible]

BLOCK OF THREE TENEMENTS, [illegible]

[illegible]

B. B. KIMBALL & CO. General Commission Merchants, [illegible] NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Advertisements.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS!

BUSINESS SUITS Of English Melton and Scotch Cassimere,

[illegible]

Spring Overcoats,

Boys' School and Dress Suits,

[illegible]

Fine Ready-Made Clothing

[illegible]

FINE WHITE SHIRTS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Scott, Davison & Co., 136 Lake Street.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Boys' School Suits,
Boys' Dress Suits,
Boys' Suits,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

A LARGE STOCK JUST RECEIVED PER EXPRESS.

Prices as low as any house East or West, and styles always the latest.

L. DeGRAFF, Cor. State & Randolph Sts.

LADIES!

Sutton & Burkitt WILL OPEN THEIR NEW STORE, 177 Lake Street, SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, with a first class assortment of Hosiery, Yarns, Zephyr Worsteds and Fancy Goods.

Sutton & Burkitt, (Late of 41 & 43 LaSalle-st.,) 177 LAKE STREET, Between Ross & Gossage and Simpson & Hughes.

The Western News Company.

J. R. WALSH, Pres't.
S. W. JOHNSON, Treas.
J. R. TOUSEY, Sec'y.
Successors to JOHN R. WALSH & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Books, Magazines, Newspapers and Stationery, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts, CHICAGO, ILL.

Supply Dealers in all parts of the country with everything required by a News Agent or Bookseller, on very favorable terms. Price Lists, telling the manner of doing the business, &c., sent free to all who ask. Address "THE WESTERN NEWS CO.," Chicago, Ill.

Lumber! Lumber!

A. B. JOHNSON would announce to his old customers, as well as new ones, that he has reopened his Lumber Yard on the North Branch, on Kingsbury-st., foot of Ontario, two blocks north of Indiana street bridge. Have always a good assortment of Lumber, Lath and Shingles, and will sell as low as any other yard in the city. Give him a call.

GREENBACKS! MONEY!!!

Can be made and is made in introducing a new article that positively pays for itself in one day. The greatest novelty yet. Come and learn terms for territory, or terms to canvassing Agents, and satisfy yourself, at 17 LaSalle street, Room 11.

Kerosene Lamps. POPE & SLOCUM, 122 Clark Street.

REMOVAL.

PRUSSING'S CHICAGO VINEGAR WORKS Removed from 85 Market street to 339 and 341 State-st., Between Congress and Harrison sts., Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL.

H. M. THOMPSON & CO., Wholesale Grocers, have removed to 114 & 116 SOUTH WATER STREET.

WHOLESALE NOTION BUSINESS FOR SALE

In the best city in Indiana. [illegible] PARKER, CULTON & SPRAGUE, Room 12, Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

FRANK STURGES & CO. Importers and Jobbers of TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, ZINC, COPPER AND METALS. Manufacturers of STAMPED AND JAPANNED WARE. Agents for Howe's Scales. 199 AND 201 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, Illinois.

C. COMSTOCK, AGENT OF the Salt Company of Onondaga, has removed his office [illegible] to No. 8 State Street, Corner of South Water street. All orders for salt promptly filled at the lowest market price.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY are now receiving goods at their Pier, No. 6 East River, New York. [illegible]

STABLES.

[illegible] G. W. LEE, Agent.

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

A young gentleman, with excellent references, desires a position in a Commission House. Address "A S," Tribune office.

New Advertisements.

NATIONAL GIFT CONCERT! IN CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE, CHICAGO, May 21st, 1866.

25,000 VALUABLE PRIZES Amounting to $100,000.00! Will be presented to the Ticket Holders. INCLUDING 23,000 Dollars! IN MONEY.

ONLY 100,000 TICKETS WILL BE SOLD, THUS GIVING A PRIZE FOR EVERY FOUR TICKETS. A TICKET COSTS BUT ONE DOLLAR, AND IT MAY DRAW Ten Thousand Dollars.

[illegible]

Inducements for Forming Clubs:

[illegible]

MARTIN O'BRIEN, 122 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

Agents are authorized to offer the above inducements.

(From the Chicago Republican.)

LEGITIMATE ENTERPRISE.

[illegible]

GRAY'S COLLARS!

As all Agencies have been withdrawn, we can furnish GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLAR to Dealers, in any quantity, at manufacturers' prices.

GOLDSMITH'S ANTI-PERSPIRATION COLLAR, At Manufacturers' Prices.

SCOTT, DAVISON & CO., 136 Lake Street.

TO LOVERS OF THE DRAMA.

PLAYS.

McNALLY & CO., 81 DEARBORN STREET.

Have added to their already large stock 5,000 American and English Plays, Making it the largest and only complete assortment west of New York. They have also a large lot of COMIC DRAMAS.

[illegible]

THE MARINE COMPANY OF CHICAGO. Office, corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

[illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
JOHN M. UNDERWOOD, Vice President.
[illegible]
ROBERT REID, Manager.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

H. A. NEWCOMBE & CO.

Respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they have removed their PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT from 47 Dearborn street to 101 WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR CLARK.

Having doubled the size of their former premises, and otherwise increased their FACILITIES, they are prepared to EXECUTE all kinds of BOOK, JOB and CARD PRINTING, both PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, at short notice and on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

Remember the number, 101 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT IS REMOVED TO 81 Madison Street,

Near the old stand. Parties in the city wishing to purchase tickets can be supplied at E. H. STEIN'S, 79 South Clark Street.

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.

OFFICES.

We have a few more desirable offices to rent in building corner LaSalle and Washington-sts. UNDERWOOD & CO., 89 LaSalle-st.

DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY.—WILLIAM TURTLE & CO. have removed their office to No. 90 LaSalle Street, Rooms 13 and 14, in the new building of the Garden City Insurance Company.

HARDWARE.

Wanted, a first-class traveller. An unmarried man preferred. [illegible] HARDWARE, Tribune office, stating salary expected, &c.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between A. J. [illegible] and J. T. Lester is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] DENISON & LESTER. Chicago, April 17, 1866.

CONFECTIONERY AND FRUIT STORE.—Matthews & Manvel, No. 144 State street, [illegible] E. MATTHEWS & E. MANVEL.

WEST 12th STREET WOOD YARD.—[illegible] D. E. BROWN, Agt.

New Advertisements.

A. N. WOOD & CO.'S PORTABLE ENGINES AT REDUCED PRICES!

FOR SALE BY C. L. RICE & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn-st.

THE NATION.

THE NATION is now issued twice a week, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the subscription price is only FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The paper has received, and continues to receive, from the most eminent men of all professions and persuasions, the heartiest expressions of commendation, and it is believed that it meets more fully than any journal ever before published in this country the wants of all those who are interested in Art, Science and Literature, and who desire more careful and deliberate discussions of political topics than the daily press, as a general rule, is able to supply.

TERMS:

$5 per annum; 6 months, $3. When delivered by carrier in New York or Brooklyn, $1 additional.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher, No. 130 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE BY NEWSMEN. PRICE SEVEN CENTS.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of A. HALLARD & CO., is this day dissolved. Either party will use the firm name in settling accounts. J. HALLARD, JOSEPH WILDE. Chicago, March 29, 1866.

The firm of STARRETT & MAYO is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] D. A. STARRETT, G. G. MAYO. Chicago, April 5, 1866.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have this day associated themselves under the firm name of WILDE & STARRETT, for the transaction of a general Lumber Business. JOSEPH WILDE, D. A. STARRETT. Chicago, April 20, 1866. Yards on Lumber street, near south end of Canal street, Chicago, Ill.

DISSOLUTION.—On account of the illness of Mr. HENDY, the firm of SAWYER, HENDY & MAXWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. D. C. SAWYER, SAMUEL HENDY, R. A. MAXWELL. Chicago, May 1st, 1866.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between STOUFFER & LANCASTER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] Chicago, May 1st, 1866.

H. I. STOUFFER will continue the business at the old stand, [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR CURBING, FILLING AND PAVING SOUTH WELLS STREET FROM VAN BUREN TO TAYLOR STREET.

[illegible]

Board of Public Works.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND An Ordinance for revising and consolidating the general ordinances of the city of Chicago, [illegible]

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Chicago:

[illegible]

J. B. RICE, Mayor.

A. H. BODMAN, City Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

Board of Public Works.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

[illegible]

CROQUET. FOR SALE BY A. H. HOVEY, 134 Lake street.

TO PRINTERS.—Partner Wanted. [illegible]

SHOW CASES! SHOW CASES!

[illegible] 232 LAKE STREET.

E. V. ROBBINS, Commission Merchant, [illegible]

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT WILL POSITIVELY BE GIVEN AT Crosby's Opera House Chicago, Illinois MAY 29th, 1866. NO POSTPONEMENT!

125,000 Valuable Prizes, valued at [illegible], will be presented to Ticket Holders, including $100,000 in Greenbacks.

NUMBER OF TICKETS ISSUED 500,000. PRICE $1.00 EACH.

[illegible]

Special Terms of Club Rates:

[illegible]

WE WILL SEND

[illegible]

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,

81 Madison street, Chicago, Illinois, near the old stand. Parties in the city wishing to purchase tickets can be supplied at E. H. STEIN'S, 79 South Clark street. Post Office Drawer 5913.

[illegible]

Mills, Pinkney, Rollins & Co., DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, No. 42 Randolph Street, Palmer's New Marble Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

JOSEPH WEST, 111 Lake Street, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN CARPETS, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, &c.,

[illegible]

Extremely Low Prices. CURTAIN GOODS, Window Shades, Hollands, Damask, &c., PRIME FEATHERS.

Great Closing-Out Sale AT O. W. PARDRIDGE & CO.'S, 88 State Street.

[illegible]

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BALMORALS, HOOP SKIRTS, NOTIONS, AT LESS THAN COST.

[illegible] C. W. PARDRIDGE & CO.

Compound Interest Notes, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT BY THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

TO THOSE DESIRING TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. Commencing on MONDAY, APRIL 16th, will run a Passenger Train between CHICAGO AND KANKAKEE, Daily, except Sundays, as follows:

[illegible]

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent. M. HUGHITT, Gen'l Supt.

EAST INDIA AND CHINA GOODS. MOSES BROTHERS, Importers and Dealers, 52 Beaver St., New York.

Fire Crackers, Fans, Matting, [illegible]

COUGHS, COLDS, & CONSUMPTION.

[illegible] New England Remedy, Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. [illegible] SMITH, CUTLER & CO., Chicago.

HAZLETT, KELLEY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 256 South Water-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

[illegible]

EYE & EAR.

Dr. UNDERWOOD, [illegible]

ANDREWS, HITCHCOCK & CO. dealers in BRIAR HILL COAL, [illegible]

CHEESE.

[illegible]

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., Produce and Commission Merchants [illegible]

Dr. WINCHELL'S TEETHING SYRUP.

The safest, best and most reliable medicine ever discovered for the many troublesome complaints arising in Children while TEETHING.

It will cure Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, Wind Colic, Canker-Sore Mouth, Pains in the Bowels, Looseness, Griping Pains in Stomach or Bowels, Wakefulness, and any uneasiness occurring during the critical period of

Teething in Children.

It is also an infallible remedy for Sore Throats or Diphtheria in its early stages. It is composed of ingredients that are perfectly harmless in their effects, while at the same time it is not only soothing and pleasant to take, but

SURE TO CURE,

Relieving all pain and griping wind and health to the Mother and Child. Thousands of over 100,000 Children are saved annually by using this Syrup.

The price is within the reach of all. Do not let your Babies suffer for the want of the Teething Syrup. It makes the children sing,

[illegible]

Constitution BITTERS

[illegible] SOLD AT WHOLESALE BY BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK'S, 16 Lake street, Wholesale Druggists. SHORES, DUNLAP & CO., South Water street, Wholesale Grocers.

CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.

[illegible]

PROVISIONS.

ANDREW BROWN, NO. 32 RIVER STREET,

[illegible]

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU. For sale by E. SCOVIL.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

The fast sailing steamer FAVORITE, Captain J. WILSON, will leave on SATURDAY EVENING, May 5, at 9 p. m., for MARQUETTE & PORTAGE LAKE.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

BATES, STONE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

BOYNTON & SMITH, WHOLESALE GROCERS,

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED TO 16 South Water Street,

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.

[illegible]

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

[illegible]

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK ST.

There are three editions of the Tribune issued. 1st. Every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d. The Tri-Weekly, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the Weekly, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

Terms of the Chicago Tribune.

Daily delivered in the city (per week) [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers (per annum, payable in advance) [illegible]
Tri-Weekly, (per annum, payable in advance) [illegible]
Weekly, a single copy, one year [illegible]
Clubs of ten copies, one year [illegible]
Clubs of twenty, one year [illegible]
And one extra copy to getter-up of club of twenty.

Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk.

Remittances for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. But additions may be made at any time, at club rates, AFTER the club has been raised, provided a full year's subscription is made.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering the address of your papers changed, to prevent delay, be sure and specify what edition you take—Weekly, Tri-Weekly or Daily. Also, give your present and future address.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866.

HOW TO AMEND THE AMENDMENT.

The report of the Reconstruction Committee of Congress has been long enough before the public to demonstrate that while nobody in the North is particularly opposed to it, nobody is particularly in favor of it. The Copperheads have offered a feeble resistance to it, and the Republicans a feeble support. The inference is that it is a feeble thing itself. We have given, and shall continue to give, our support to it, so far as it goes, insisting, however, that it does not reach the root of the matter, and hoping that it may be amended by Congress in such a manner as to hold out the reasonable hope of an extension of the suffrage to some portion of the colored race at a day not far distant. The proposition as it stands embraces a reënactment of the Civil Rights law in the form of a constitutional amendment, and a re-enactment of the existing test oath in the form of a law of Congress. Both of these provisions are surplusage, and the latter is calculated to irritate the Southern people without producing any corresponding benefit. The provisions relating to the basis of representation, and the payment of rebel war debts, are wise and just, and no reasonable [illegible] can object to them. They should constitute part of any plan of reconstruction which may be finally adopted by Congress.

The proposition to disfranchise the rebel population generally, until the 4th of July, 1870, we make bold to say, should be changed into a proposition to enfranchise all citizens of lawful age, who can read and write, whether white or black. The rebels have certainly forfeited their right to vote, or to have any part in the government of the country, either now or hereafter. They are conquered, and they could have nothing to complain of, under the law of nations, even though the conquering power should govern them with proconsuls and a standing army. Yet, to secure the extension of the suffrage, and the establishment of equal political rights for all classes, we would gladly consent to the immediate enfranchisement of the ex-rebels, without any educational or other test. Such a proposition, we are convinced, would carry with it more strength than the whole report of the Reconstruction Committee. It would give Republicans, who alone are to be depended upon to carry anything in opposition to Andrew Johnson's policy, something to work for. It would give them the inspiring ideas of the Declaration of Independence as their platform in the coming campaign. It would signify an advance in the great work which America has to achieve for mankind. The Republican party is the party of progress. It will be successful only so far as it vindicates its right to this title. So long as any public grievance remains to be redressed—so long as any public wrong remains to be righted—it is the mission of the Republican party to redress that grievance, and to right that wrong. Until then there can be no more dangerous condition for the party than [illegible] of hands. Give us something which looks like forward movement, and we shall move with an irresistible impulse to victory.

We do not look upon a plan of reconstruction which contemplates the disfranchisement of all rebels for four years, and the disability of their leaders to hold offices under the United States for all time, as a whit more likely to receive the assent of the South than one to extend the suffrage. The one is as easy and as difficult as the other. It is a self-stultifying position for the Government to assume towards the rebellious States to say that they shall not return into the Union except upon certain conditions, and yet that the Government has no constitutional power to enforce those conditions, for this would be equivalent to saying that the Government has no power to enforce the the restoration of the Union.

It is to be assumed, therefore, that the Government has the power without any constitutional amendment to enforce universal suffrage in the rebellious States if it choose to do so. President Johnson had the same power to say by proclamation that black men shall vote as to say that disloyal white men should not, without taking the amnesty oath. If he possessed the power to regulate suffrage, far more does Congress. Hence Congress has the power by reorganizing the territorial governments of the South to confer the right of suffrage. It is not to be taken as a waiver of this power that they choose to submit the question to the people in a manner that obtains their most solemn and authoritative voice in every State of the Union, and makes it part of the Constitution itself. If Congress have the same right, by enabling acts to say who shall vote in the Southern States, as the President had to say the same thing by proclamation, they have also the right to leave the question to be determined by the people of all the States by Constitutional amendment. There may be some question whether, having the power to reorganize the reconstructing State Governments in such a manner as to extend the suffrage, they ought to leave those eleven States under their present organization, which will cause them to vote against the reconstruction amendment when the votes of some of them are indispensable to carry it. It seems to invest the eleven seceded States with the power, by voting against the reconstruction amendment, to bring the work of reconstruction to a dead lock. Nor will Congress enjoy all the facilities for securing the passage of their amendment, which enabled the President to dictate the passage of the abolition amendment. Slavery had then already been abolished in fact, and its abolition was being enforced independently of the amendment. The seceded States only declared that slavery having been abolished in fact, by superior armed force, therefore, they would recognize it as abolished in law by ratifying the constitutional amendment to that effect. But it is somewhat different with the proposed constitutional amendment. On the contrary apparently the whole power of the present State Governments of the South and of the President will be exerted against the passage of the amendment. The question arises therefore, how the three fourths majority are to be obtained for the passage of the Reconstruction amendment. The same question arose when the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery was first broached. It certainly seemed absurd to suppose that States which had seceded to perpetuate slavery would be found voting for a Constitutional amendment to abolish it. Inherently the difficulty of obtaining votes from seceded States in favor of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery was a thousand fold greater than would be that of obtaining their votes for universal suffrage. With the coöperation of the President and of the reconstructing State Governments it would be accomplished without difficulty in a few weeks or months. With their opposition it may be the work of several years. But the success of the policy will be practically assured as soon as a majority of the States have given their assent to it. Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, probably Connecticut and New Jersey, [illegible] Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Colorado, if admitted, California, Nevada, and Oregon—twenty-two States in all—can be carried within a year for such a policy of reconstruction. They would include the twenty millions of people who put down the rebellion and the moral power of their vote would be such that the Southern States would begin to accept the situation and ratify the amendment in order to resume their seats in Congress. When one seceded State had passed it the rest would follow, and even if they refused for years to pass it, yet after the majority of the people had given their verdict in its favor, there would be no hesitation in excluding those recusant States from their seats in Congress until it should be passed by them.

The President and the Soldiers.

Colonel John Taggart, who has lately been removed from the Philadelphia collectorship by the President, after learning of his decapitation, made bold to call upon the President and respectfully inquired the reasons for his removal. The President refused to assign any reasons for his action, upon which Colonel Taggart courteously remarked that he failed to see in his removal an adherence to his (the President's) late circular in reference to the appointment to office of ex-soldiers and sailors. To this the President deigned no reply, and Colonel Taggart left as wise as he came.

RECONSTRUCTION IN MEMPHIS.

Since the New York Copperhead riot of July, 1863, nothing so dastardly, cruel and infamous as the Copperhead Memphis riots have occurred in the United States. The New York riot grew out of an attempt on the part of the Copperheads to resist the draft. It spread until it took on the form of a massacre of the inoffensive colored people, burning of orphan asylums, and pillage of stores. The Memphis riot commenced with an assault on a negro driver of an express wagon, and extended until some hundreds of colored people were murdered or wounded, and a general destruction by fire of their dwellings, school houses and churches was effected. Lest there may be any question or quibbling as to the origin of the riot, which continued for three days and nights, and as to which side was to blame for commencing it, we copy the following account of the affair, as stated by the Memphis reporter of the Chicago Times. It will be seen that this Copperhead authority does not attempt to roll the blame on the poor maltreated and sorely persecuted blacks of Memphis:

> [Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]
>
> MEMPHIS, TENN., May 3.
>
> The excitement over the riots of the past [illegible] days has subsided somewhat to-day. Last night scenes occurred which will be a lasting disgrace to Memphis, but still I am glad to be able to say that the higher classes had not anything to do with it. The origin of the riot, as it appears, from an eye witness, a highly respectable gentleman and reliable man, is as follows: On Tuesday p. m. on South street, a negro expressman collided with a hack driven by a white man. The white man cursed the negro for it, who apologized by saying he could not help it. The hackman continued his abuse, and finally a fight ensued. A policeman came to help the white man, and negroes to the help of the negro, and thus the riot began. I have taken particular pains to learn the truth.
>
> During the incendiarism last night eight negro churches and school houses were burned, besides thirty-five negro tenements. One negro woman was roasted alive.
>
> This evening about seven o'clock, as a number of drunken men were returning through Chelsea, from a picnic, they became mixed in a difficulty with some negroes, killing two and severely wounding one. An old negro woman was also badly beaten.
>
> The city of Memphis is in a deplorable condition. The Mayor of Memphis has been drunk ever since the riot commenced.

Pretty fair night's work for the reconstructed Copperheads of Memphis. Eight negro churches and school houses burned, thirty-five dwellings of negroes destroyed, one woman roasted alive, one old negro woman badly beaten, and several male negroes killed and wounded. Each of the two preceding nights were equally fruitful [of] Copperhead enormities, and during the day time from one to two hundred blacks were killed or wounded. And at last accounts "the riot had subsided some to-day"—as we are assured.

The Times' reporter says that "the higher classes had nothing to do with it." But what did the higher classes do to quell it? Nothing. This scene of murder and arson continued night and day for three days without cessation. What did the city do to stop it? Nothing. What did Gen. Stoneman do? Nothing but send a dishwater letter to the Mayor and Aldermen.

The higher classes are as deeply implicated in the guilt of this disgraceful, cowardly and murderous assault on the colored people as the lower classes of Copperheads. It was the teachings and denunciations of the "higher classes" that poisoned the minds of the poor white trash, and incited them to commit the atrocities of which they have been guilty. The damning "blood spot" can not be wiped off the garments of the "higher classes" by a lame apology or a sneaking exculpation. The guilt of those shocking and brutal persecutions of the colored people is upon their souls.

The Memphis riots exhibit to the gaze of Congress and the country, the marvellous progress the Johnson policy of reconstruction has made in West Tennessee. After this proof of loyalty, how can the House of Representatives hesitate a moment longer to open their doors to the West Tennessee claimants—especially to the claimant who embodies the reconstructed Unionism of the City of Memphis? Memphis is ripe for admission. She has proven her loyalty and devotion to the Constitution and the Union. She has brought forth fruits meet for repentance, and her member should take his seat on the right hand of the Speaker, where he could expatiate to the House on the beauties of the Johnson policy of reconstruction, and proudly point to its practical working in his own city. By all means let in West Tennessee and particularly the reconstructed City of Memphis.

MR. MILL ON THE ENGLISH NATIONAL DEBT.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly, (a Tory barrister of Irish descent, of like mediæval tendencies with Mr. Charles O'Conner, of New York,) has brought forward, in the House of Commons, a proposition to apply the supposed surplus revenue of the United Kingdom to the repeal of the malt tax. Mr. Neate offered to Sir Fitzroy's motion an amendment in favor of the application of any surplus revenue to the payment of the national debt. Mr. John Stuart Mill came forward in support of this amendment in a remarkable speech, from which the following is an extract:

> "He would press the attention of the House to the duty and necessity of taking that consideration for posterity which had been strong in every nation that ever did anything great, and had never left them till the nation, as in the case of Rome under the Empire, was already falling into decrepitude and ceasing to be a great nation. There might be some who would say, in the words of the old jest, 'Why should we trouble ourselves for posterity? Posterity has done nothing for us.' Was it true that posterity had done nothing for us? He maintained that whatever had been done for mankind by the idea of posterity, by a philanthropic regard for posterity, by a sense of duty to posterity, and even by the less noble but still pure feeling of ambition to be remembered and thought well of by posterity, by the founders of nations, and by those second founders of nations, the Reformers; by laws and institutions which caused free countries to be free, and well-governed countries to be well-governed; by all the heroic lives that had been lived and deaths that had been died in defence of freedom and in defence of tyranny, from Marathon and Salamis to Leipsic and Waterloo; by all those traditions of heroism and of virtue of which the treasuries of nations were full; by all the schools and universities which had handed down to us the culture of past times and by that culture itself; all this is amassed for us only because our ancestors have cared and taken thought for posterity. [Cheers.] We owe it to our great masters of thought—our Bacon, and Newton, and Locke—our Shakespeare, Milton and Wordsworth. [Cheers.] It is said that some eminent man, when he desired to assist any person by pecuniary help, used to have a way of doing it thus: He would say, 'Mind, I do not give it you. I only lend it you; and I expect that if you are ever able to repay it you will do so, not to me, but to some one else who may be in a like position, and with the same stipulation, so that the stream of benefit may go on so far as human honesty can keep it flowing.' [Cheers.] He was not sure but it was Franklin. And what Franklin did from benevolence, in order that the benefit of his gift might go as far as possible, we should do from the gratitude we owe to our predecessors, which we can never repay directly to those from whom we, like the objects of Franklin's benevolence, received it, but to others for whom they have cared and for whom, and not for our own service only, their labors and sacrifices have been incurred. What were we that we should usurp ourselves and employ for our own purposes and use exclusively what was meant for mankind? It was lent, and not given to us, and we were bound to hand on these gifts, not only in full, but with interest, to those who stand in the same relation to us as we to those from whom we received them. So shall we deserve, and so may we hope to receive a share of the same gratitude. [Much cheering.]"

Remarks of the kind had never before been heard in the English Parliament, and the manner in which they were received indicated that Mr. Mill had touched a chord in the national heart with a power so masterly and a spirit so lofty that even Honorable gentlemen with aristocratic proclivities, but with scholarly minds and noble feelings, could not listen without emotion.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Our anticipations in regard to the speedy recovery of American securities from their recent depression in European markets, are fully realized by the latest accounts from Frankfort, London and Amsterdam. While in the event of war, the demand for them would increase with the unpopularity of Old World stocks, the growing belief in the maintenance of peace displayed its effect in no direction more auspiciously, than in the present rise of United States bonds.

They are held now to the extent of upward of four hundred millions in Germany, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium, and since the triumphant close of the war by the Union army, there has also been a growing disposition on the part of English, and to some extent of French stockholders to double their income by substituting American for their respective national securities. A revolution has thus been inaugurated in the modes of investment of idle capital in Europe, which reveals, in the most unmistakable form, the preference given to the securities of the American Republic over those of the Old World dynasties, and indeed there is no more effective argument in favor of popular institutions than this anxiety of the stockholders of monarchical countries to get rid, as fast as they can, of their own scrip, with a view of deriving increased revenue from the obligations guaranteed by a sovereign people. Even Thomas Carlyle—who cannot see anything but gas and wind in democratic institutions, is enough of a canny Scotchman to keep his eye on the main chance. Although, during the war, he lampooned our efforts in behalf of the abolition of slavery, he pocketed with satisfaction the high dividends of our stock. Not only among the literary colleagues of Carlyle, but among many other classes, not excluding the smaller nobility, there are a large number of families in England who depend for a living upon small fortunes accumulated by labor or acquired by inheritance. While we hear of a few great landlords, and merchant, and railway or factory princes, with immense annual revenues, little transpires of the many small stockholders of England, who flutter round the aristocracy, not a few of whom have to struggle to keep body and soul together, while attitudinizing as fine ladies and gentlemen upon five to fifteen thousand pounds invested in Consols and annuities, or in railway, mining and industrial shares, affording an annual revenue fluctuating between £150 and £750.

Not a few of the so-called well to do clergy, and journalists, and office holders, and army and navy men, and thousands of apparently comfortable widows and orphans are in the same predicament; but while the magnificence of the nabobs and the misery of the paupers are paraded with ostentatious snobbery, or with morbid sentimentality, comparatively nothing transpires in regard to the small stockholders, who dangle between the heaven of riches and the hell of poverty.

The misfortune of the poor, great as it is, is yet relieved from the fearful heart-burnings of the ambitious, shabby-genteel classes. These classes, whose name is legion in England, are now beginning to [illegible] the [illegible] of the better dividends of the country which they are foremost in reviling. Most of the recent purchases for English account are made for no other purpose than to substitute American for the English stocks held by these people. We have every reason to look forward to a steady increase of American investments in England and Europe generally, the effect of which will be to place money in this country at six per cent interest, while the same can be employed at an average rate of profit of ten per cent.

☞ The new Excise Law went into operation in the city of New York on the first of May. It is causing great excitement among the rabble, rum-holes, thieves and Copperhead demagogues of the lower sort. The Herald says that it will suppress about 5,000 holes where intoxicating liquors are sold. It adds:

> "The low groggeries that exist in pestilential districts and help to nurse if not to engender epidemics, will be those most affected by the new law. These places at present support a means of livelihood to perhaps twenty thousand of the most shiftless class of our population. It becomes an interesting question, therefore, as to what will become of this large number of people when they are thrown out of their usual employment. It should also be taken into consideration, by those who are working the present temperance reformation, that these places are the habitual haunts of thousands of intemperate and idle persons who will become homeless if not homeless after these dens are shut up. The Democratic politicians of the city have kept these places alive by fostering them for the votes that can be obtained therefrom. They have been literally patent machines from which votes are turned out to order."

These "patent machines" have added 20,000 to the Copperhead majority in that city. And the rebel *News* charges that the excise law is a Republican conspiracy against Democracy, which seeks to dry up the very fountains which supply the Democratic party with its recruits. Mike Walsh, formerly a great leader among the "Subterraneans," declared that the rum holes of New York were the nurseries of Democracy, the literal truth of which remark has never been disproven, nor seriously denied by any "Democrat."

Whatever may have been the intention of the New York Legislature in enacting the excise law, other than to subserve public morals, it is unquestionably true that the effect of an enforcement of the act will be very damaging to the interests of the Copperhead party. So long as twenty or thirty thousand men can be kept in the condition of drunken idle vagabondism, they are sure to vote the "Democratic" ticket. When a man becomes a loafer he turns Copperhead, as instinctively as a pig takes to a puddle. We do not affirm that all Copperheads are loafers by any means, but rather that all loafers are Copperheads. When a man quits strong drink, and abandons vicious and disreputable company, and becomes temperate, industrious and decent, nine times out of ten he joins the Republican party, and thereafter votes for freedom, progress and reform. The excise act if faithfully enforced, will cut down the Copperhead majority in the Five Points and Corlear Hook, immensely. Hence the fierce opposition to the law, on the part of the Copperhead leaders.

☞ On the receipt of the news in Washington of the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Russia, Hon. Thad. Stevens asked leave to introduce the following joint resolution:

> *Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, That the Congress of the United States of America has learned with deep regret the attempt made upon the life of the Emperor of Russia [illegible] enemy of emancipation. The Congress sends their greeting to his Imperial Majesty, and to the Russian nation, and congratulates the 20,000,000 serfs upon the providential escape from the danger of their sovereign, to whose head and heart they owe the blessing of their freedom.

Who could suppose there was one member in Congress of any party that would object to the passage of this resolution? But there was one, and we are ashamed to confess that he belongs to the Illinois delegation. Ross, of the Fulton District, and the meanest Copperhead in Congress, got up and objected, demanding that the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs! He evidently thought that its passage would cast a reflection on the memory of his *defunct* Copperhead friend, Wilkes Booth. Old Thad. gave the reptile a blow over the back, remarking that he would withdraw the resolution until one man, in favor of assassination, could not obstruct its adoption by the House. The people of the Fulton District owe it to themselves to elect some man to represent them who is not in favor of assassinating an Emperor for liberating serfs, or a President for emancipating slaves.

☞ A. Johnson, Esq., acting President of the United States, saw proper to undertake to remove from the office of Collector of Internal Revenue of St. Louis, a faithful, competent, honest man appointed by President Lincoln, for no cause except that he was a radical German Republican. Gen. Frank Blair was selected to take the place of the Radical German, for no other reason than his apostacy to the principles of the party from which he had backslidden. It was an attempt of one renegade to reward another, by sacrificing a true man who refused to betray his party or recant his principles. Under this state of acts the Senate, by a vote of *twenty-one to eight*, refused to confirm Blair, or turn out the Radical incumbent, or sanction Johnson's high-handed attempt to proscribe Republican officers who stick to their party and attend to their business.

☞ The Senate of Tennessee yesterday passed the franchise bill, and it is now a law. This bill disfranchises over nine-tenths of the people of the State.—*Times.*

The franchise bill allows all white men who did not give voluntary aid to the rebellion to vote. It disfranchises rebels and refuses the franchise to loyal blacks, placing ex rebels and ex-slaves on the same footing, leaving the master and his servant "out in the wet." We think it is hard to put on loyal black men the same disabilities as on white traitors. A friend and supporter of the Government who is dark complected merely, is better entitled to vote than an enemy and antagonist of the Union, whose skin is whitish. Loyalty is certainly of more value to the Government than the color of a man's epidermis. The Copperheads will hardly dispute this proposition.

The Squadrons in Valparaiso Harbor.

The following is a complete list of the naval vessels and their armament in Valparaiso harbor, the scene of the late bombardment. As a collision may yet arise, the comparison of the relative strength of the several squadrons will prove of interest:

SPANISH FLEET.

	Guns.	Pounders.
Numancia (iron-clad) flagship	[illegible]	[illegible]
Villa de Madrid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blanca	[illegible]	[illegible]
Resolucion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berenguela	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vencedora	[illegible]	rifled 68
Total number of guns	204	

Aggregate weight of metal, 6,040 lbs.

AMERICAN SQUADRON.

Vanderbilt—Fourteen guns; nine-inch Dahlgren.

Powhatan—Eighteen guns; sixteen nine-inch Dahlgrens, one pivot eleven-inch, and one one-hundred-pounder, rifled.

Tuscarora—One eleven-inch Dahlgren, one two-hundred-pounder Parrott and six eleven-inch.

Mohongo—Two one-hundred pounder Parrotts, four eleven-inch Dahlgrens, two twenty-pounder brass rifled guns, and two twenty-pounder howitzers.

Monadnock—Four fifteen-inch Rodmans, four hundred and eighty pounders.

Total number of guns, 54.

Aggregate weight of metal, five thousand six hundred and eighty pounds.

ENGLISH SQUADRON.

	Guns.	Pounders.
Sutlej	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leander	[illegible]	[illegible]
Devastation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total number of guns	86	

Aggregate weight of metal, five thousand eight hundred and forty-eight pounds.

In addition to these guns the English frigates have a few small Armstrongs. Admiral Pearson is now on his way from San Francisco in the flagship Lancaster, and his arrival will add to our squadron two eleven-inch pivot guns, and 26 nine-inch Dahlgrens, and 2,470 pounds of metal. This illustrates a peculiar feature of the American navy. The Spaniards have 204 guns and 6,040 pounds of metal, and the English, 86 guns and 5,848 pounds of metal, while our squadrons with but 80 guns have 8,150 pounds of metal.

A Leaf of Secret History.

It appears that the rebels had confidence enough in General McClellan's Copperheadism to make overtures to him for a "*coup d'etat*." A Richmond correspondent of the New York *Tribune* takes the following out of the secret history of the war:

> "A curious statement was made to me in private conversation a few days since, by an ex-rebel officer of Stonewall Jackson's command. Speaking of Jackson, he said that if Jackson had been in command of the rebel army after the battle of Antietam, the war would have been brought to a close. This statement I was anxious to know the reason of.
>
> "'Jackson proposed to Lee and other officers, that McClellan should be delicately approached with a proposition to place him (McClellan) in command of both the Union and rebel armies, and then dictate to the Administration satisfactory terms for peace, which at the time would have been the deposing of Mr. Lincoln; but Jeff. Davis got wind of the plan and it fell through. We thought that the United States Government had become aware of such a plan, and that was the way that we accounted for the fact of McClellan being relieved of the command of the army.'
>
> "This seemed so curious an arrangement that I made further inquiries, and discovered that such a plan was certainly proposed, and thought to be a very feasible one."

The consideration of this little proposition may have been the cause of the delay to follow up Lee after the battle of Antietam, by doing which he would have at once "brought the war to a close."

Adrift on Lake Ontario—Three Children Perish.

[illegible], May 4.—Capt. [illegible], of the schooner [illegible], which vessel arrived here this morning [illegible], C. W., reports that when off Oakville he picked up a skiff containing two boys, nearly exhausted, and a girl who had died from exposure. It was ascertained that the skiff had drifted out from Oakville with two boys and three girls, but two girls had washed overboard and were drowned. Their ages were under fifteen.

FROM EUROPE.

Our London Correspondence.

The Reform Bill inside Parliament—The Civil Rights Bill in Congress—Major General Schofield, U. S. A.—John Stuart Mill in Parliament—The French Elections—The Smaller Powers of Germany—Italy's Preparations—Head Centre Stephens in Paris—News Items—Commercial Affairs.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, April 21, 1866.

THE REFORM BILL INSIDE PARLIAMENT.

According to an official return there were 510 petitions, with 340,941 signatures, presented to Parliament in favor of the Reform Bill, up to yesterday week, besides 173 additional, which were signed officially, or under seal. All these were prepared within two weeks, so that your readers will perceive there is no lack of desire for reform in this country, nor of energy in working for it.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN CONGRESS.

The China arrived yesterday with dates to the 12th instant. The good portion of our people are overjoyed at the further success of the Civil Rights Bill in the House of Representatives, and look upon it as a sure omen of their own success in their own struggle for enfranchisement. I hear already rumors of a great public meeting being shortly called in this metropolis, for the purpose of passing resolutions congratulating the people of America on their glorious victory over the insidious wiles of Conservatism and the slave power. Our *Times* and its conservative contemporaries are naturally in high dudgeon; Mr. Lowe's organ declaring that "the policy of the Radicals is stultified by their own professions;" and it goes on to quote General Lee's opinions on "policy." But there is no need for my echoing the howls of these liberty-hating sheets.

MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD, U. S. A.

Gen. Schofield has returned from his continental tour, and is quite "played out" in the matter of sight-seeing. He informs me that his travels took him as far South as Naples, and he found the Italian people everywhere actively preparing for war. I believe it is the General's intention to visit the House of Commons on Monday night, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Bright's speech on the Reform Bill; and your correspondent will have the pleasure of making the two gentlemen personally acquainted with each other on the following day. The soldiers of freedom are comrades everywhere; and the sooner they shake hands together the better. We cannot have too many Schofields travelling in this country; and we are looking for the arrival of others like him,—Grant, Sherman, &c., for instance. They ought to come, if only as an offset to the presence of "Very Little Mac,"—who is lying about loose in Germany,—and his friend Fitz John Porter, now in this city endeavoring to raise capital for a gold mining company. Perhaps he will succeed, but that kind of investment is not generally much sought after in these latitudes. Gen. Schofield returns to the United States within a week or ten days.

MR. JOHN STUART MILL IN PARLIAMENT.

It is not now my intention of discussing Mr. Mill's great speech on the Reform Bill, delivered the House of Commons on Friday, the 13th inst., but I desire to state that everybody admits and declares that speech to have been incomparably the most argumentative and exhaustive to which our Parliament has listened for many long years. After its delivery, Mr. Bright declared to a friend of mine that "he did not think he had ever felt so happy in all his life" as when listening to the noble, logical harangue of the Member for Westminister. Mr. Mill spoke again last Tuesday night on the question of the repeal of the malt tax—a pet project of the Tories, designed to benefit the wealthy landed interest *in the name of our tenant farmers*. Mr. Mill argued against the motion for repeal, and wound up his remarks with the following magnificent peroration, which I think your readers will admit, equals the eloquence of any orator upon record:

> "He would press the attention of the House to the duty and necessity of taking that consideration for posterity which had been strong in every nation that ever did anything great, and had never left them till the nation, as in the case of Rome under the Empire, was already falling into decrepitude and ceasing to be a great nation. There might be some who would say, in the words of the old jest, 'Why should we trouble ourselves for posterity? Posterity has done nothing for us.' Was it true that posterity had done nothing for us? He maintained that whatever had been done for mankind by the idea of posterity, by a philanthropic regard for posterity, by a sense of duty to posterity, and even by the less noble but still pure feeling of ambition to be remembered and thought well of by posterity, by the founders of nations, and by those second founders of nations, the Reformers; by laws and institutions which caused free countries to be free, and well-governed countries to be well-governed; by all the heroic lives that had been lived and deaths that had been died in defence of freedom and in defence of tyranny, from Marathon and Salamis to Leipsic and Waterloo; by all those traditions of heroism and of virtue of which the treasuries of nations were full; by all the schools and universities which had handed down to us the culture of past times and by that culture itself; all this is amassed for us only because our ancestors have cared and taken thought for posterity. [Cheers.] We owe it to our great masters of thought—our Bacon, and Newton, and Locke—our Shakespeare, Milton and Wordsworth. [Cheers.] It is said that some eminent man, when he desired to assist any person by pecuniary help, used to have a way of doing it thus: He would say, 'Mind, I do not give it to you. I only lend it to you; and I expect that if you are ever able to repay it you will do so, not to me, but to some one else who may be in a like position, and with the same stipulation, so that the stream of benefit may go on as far as human honesty can keep it flowing.' [Cheers.] He was not sure but it was Franklin. And what Franklin did from benevolence, in order that the benefit of his gift might go as far as possible, we should do from the gratitude we owe to our predecessors, which we can never repay to those from whom we, like the objects of Franklin's benevolence, received it, but to others for whom they have cared and for whom, and not for our own service only, their labors and sacrifices have been incurred. What were we that we should usurp to ourselves and employ for our own purposes and use exclusively what was meant for mankind? It was lent, and not given to us, and we were bound to hand on these gifts, not only in full, but with interest, to those who stand in the same relation to us as we to those from whom we have received them. So shall we deserve, and so may we hope to receive a share of the same gratitude. [Much cheering.]"

When Mr. Mill first spoke in the House of Commons (it was at the commencement of the present session of Parliament, and on the Cattle Plague,) he was rather curt and somewhat embarrassed. But his wonderful effort and decided manner on the Reform question electrified the House; and I think it may be said without possibility of challenge that no orator ever leaped so suddenly into eminence in our Parliament as this "heaven-born" apostle of freedom and right. He has all Mr. Cobden's crushing argumentative power, and Edmund Burke's polished eloquence, blended with brilliant wit and sarcasm. He makes me proud of being an Englishman. (N. B. John Stuart Mill is not an Irishman, though of course, the Irish will claim him, like they do Napoleon Bonaparte, Julius Cæsar, the Archangel *Michael* and many others.)

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Laboulaye, the author of that capital satire on French absolutism and eulogy of American institutions—"Paris in America," has been defeated in the Lower Rhine elections, the Government candidate being elected by a large majority. Monsieur Laboulaye carried the city of Strasbourg by 7,287 votes against 4,966 given to his opponent; but the whole power of the executive, backed by the influence of the Catholic priesthood in the rural districts, effected his defeat in the Department. The staunch Democratic Professor, however, managed to seriously cut down the former Government majority; and the Emperor is said to be so nervous at the rapid change in public opinion, that he is about visiting Strasbourg to look into the matter personally. Napoleon III, by the bye, reached his fifty-eighth year yesterday, having been born in Paris on the 20th of April, 1808.

THE SMALLER POWERS OF GERMANY.

Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Baden and Darmstadt have at length agreed upon a mutual plan of operations, and are now united in an alliance offensive and defensive. There is some hope, too, of Hanover joining them; and, if war should break out between Austria and Prussia, it is understood they will side actively with the former power. Hopes are entertained from the above fact that Prussia may be induced to listen to peaceful counsels, especially in view of the attitude of the English and Russian Governments, which are strongly opposed to Prussian designs. On the other hand, Italy's preparations are being used with Austria as a motive for selling Venice, which would deprive Prussia of her "left bower and ace," to say the least; but we cannot rid ourselves of the impression that Louis Napoleon is backing the latter, and, if war suits his policy, war we shall have.

ITALY'S PREPARATIONS.

The whole body of the Italian population seems to be volunteering for the army. The late report to the King on the state of the army which has just been published, is the main cause of this strange enthusiasm. The Secretary of War states that on the 31st of last January, there were actually under arms 204,329 men, including officers; and 150,414 men additional, who could be called out within a few weeks, a total of 354,743. Of the officers of the present Italian army, one half are Piedmontese, one eighth Lombards, one eighth Neapolitans, one sixteenth Tuscans, Romans and Venetians, one sixteenth, and the remainder, natives of Parma, Modena, Umbria, and Emelia. Orders have been issued to the Navy Department to proceed with the utmost activity in preparing the Italian fleet for active service, and a naval levy has already been called out. Admiral Persano is appointed to the chief command of the various squadrons of evolution, and Vice Admiral Albini as his chief subordinate; whilst the *Garibaldi*, *Castelfidardo*, *Conte Cavour*, and other vessels lying in the Italian yards, will be immediately put in commission. If war does not soon break out, assuredly the Italians will be much disappointed.

HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS.

The mysterious Irish Agitator has dined twice this week with the celebrated Marquis de Boissy, at Paris. De Boissy is the recognized "fool" of the French Legislature, and a maniacal hater of England. We are not informed whether the Head Centre and the headless Marquis quitted each other sober, nor how many more times the two are to dine together before Mister Stephens sails for America; but we may be permitted to congratulate the latter on its new and exceedingly valuable acquisition.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Some maniac or worse, has attempted to assassinate the Emperor of Russia by firing at him with a pistol as he was entering his carriage from the Summer Garden. This event took place last Monday, about four o'clock in the afternoon. The intended murderer, who turns out to be a Russian, was immediately arrested, and will probably be hanged for not succeeding. We have not yet received the full particulars of the occurrence, but it would seem that the Emperor's life was saved by a simple peasant, named Ossip Ivanhof, who has since been ennobled. I wish it were possible to discover proper means for punishing these would-be assassins of men in office, not merely with the idea of preventing such crimes in future, but simply as an adequate retribution. No cause, however just and holy, can be benefited by the cowardly device of murder; and, for my own part, however much I may dislike the Russian policy in dealing with other nations, I cannot but admire the heroic devotion to freedom of the Emperor Alexander in his own dominions. When we reflect on the innumerable crimes committed in the name of liberty, as of authority, we have reason to thank God there is a Hell.

—Five thousand Austrians, most of them married, are about leaving for Mexico. Grants of land are to be made on arrival, to these military colonists; but we are not informed for how long a period the aforesaid grants are to be guaranteed to them.

—The Princess of Prussia, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, gave birth to another child on the 12th inst. The world is not likely to become depopulated while any of the Guelph family remain in it. We may congratulate the tax-paying Prussians that Her Royal Highness is not likely to have another, or twins, before next January. There is no royal road in these matters, science having failed to discover any improvement on the plebeian system.

—Further arrangements are in preparation for the Paris Universal Exhibition next year. A separate department is to be appropriated to munitions of war, monster guns, specimens of armour-plating, &c. So Ericsson, Dahlgren, Parrott and other American inventors had better look alive. The Homœopathists, moreover, have resolved to hold a universal Congress at Paris next year, and to exhibit in the Champ de Mars a complete collection of works bearing on their system of therapeutics. Which reminds me of President Lincoln's joke of infinitesimal doses of gaseous manure for old ten-acre lots, as an argument for treating typhoid fever homœopathically.

—A new drama, entitled "The Life and Death of Abraham Lincoln," has just been produced at the Mulhouse Theatre. The author, Monsieur Reuben, sketches your martyr President's humble career in the first act, and his barrister's experience in the second. In the third act Mr. Lincoln is at the White House, and Booth is a suitor for the hand of his niece, but, being refused, becomes his mortal enemy. Then Booth falls in with Jeff. Davis, and is engaged by him to commit the murder. The last scene depicts the President in his box at Ford's Theatre witnessing the tragedy of "King Lear," (oh!) a pistol shot is heard, then "*sic semper tyrannis*," Booth jumps on the stage, &c., &c.

There is nothing new about the cattle plague, but I have a laughable story to tell which amuses us and will amuse your readers. A farmer in Staffordshire lost some cows lately from *rinderpest*, and got fully persuaded that he was suffering from the disease himself. So he seeks his own medical adviser for relief, "which the latter can't see it," and the farmer then consults a well-known practitioner, who concurs in his opinion, and sends him with a sealed prescription to a chemist in a neighboring pottery town. On handing the letter to the 'pothecary, the latter reads it out to the astonished bucolic as follows:—"This man has got the cattle plague; take him into the back yard, and shoot him according to Act of Parliament." Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, his wife and sister-in-law, have arrived in London, and are staying at the Langham Hotel.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Satterthwaite's Circular of April 18th reports as follows on American securities:

> The London market for American securities is still chiefly influenced by continental sales or demand; there have been some very large operations on German and Dutch account, which have been met by an active demand for export to America. United States 5-20 bonds were at one time quoted as low as 69¾, but from this price there has been a marked reaction, and they close 69¾ ex coupon due 1st of May, a rise of about ½ per cent on the week. The market for Illinois and Erie shares was depressed at one time fully [illegible], but a renewed demand springing up, they improved, and close at last week's quotations.
>
> For the bonds of the Southern States there have been numerous inquiries, but the amount held here, with the exception of Virginia Sixes, is so small that few transactions are recorded.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has latterly been in a very low condition, with prospect of matters becoming still worse. There was a slight rally in prices on Monday and Tuesday, but the news from America on Wednesday sent them down again. The failure of Barned's Banking Company lowered them still further on Thursday, and I have now to mark a decline of from 1½d. to 2d. on last week's rate. It is hoped that the depositors in Barned's Bank will not suffer to any great extent. Of the 40,000 shares at £50 each, only £10 have been called up, and as the holders are generally strong, there is some prospect of depositors being paid without recourse being had to winding up. From January 1st to March 31st, there was a profit of £85,000 from discounts alone, and all the advances on iron by the company are said to be fully protected.

POSTSCRIPT—FIVE P. M.

It has to-day been announced that Austria and Prussia have withdrawn their Ambassadors from each other's Courts, and that Austria has ordered her army to retreat from the Duchies by way of Hamburg. This statement requires endorsement.

The money markets have not changed since yesterday. Consols are at 87@87⅛ for money, and 87⅛@87¼ for the account. American securities are unchanged.

JOHN BULL, JR.

MEXICO.

Statement of the Financial Condition of "the Empire."

A Collapse Imminent.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 30.

In my last but one letter, while discussing the inevitability of further complications with France in connection with the Mexican imbroglio, notwithstanding the formally announced intention of Napoleon to withdraw his troops from Mexico, I made an incidental allusion to the condition of the Austrian usurper's exchequer. Through the courtesy of the Mexican Minister, Mr. Romero, I am now enabled to subjoin a complete exhibit of the present condition of Maximilian's treasury. It shows, by the irresistible logic of figures, that it is on the verge of utter bankruptcy; that the "beneficent institution" French bayonets have forced upon Mexico has resulted in saddling upon that hapless country in a few years a debt greater than that contracted during the forty years since the establishment of the Republic; that the expenditures of the bogus Emperor are to his receipts as four to one; and that, unless Napoleon furnishes new and large subsidies, the Imperial machinery will have to stop running and fall to pieces in a few months, from want of funds. Here is one side of the picture:

On the 30th of June, 1862, the total public debt, recognized by the Republican Government, was	$81,632,568.00

Annual expenditures of the Government of the Republic, as established by Congress, August 16, 1861:

Interest on the debt	$ 2,750,0[illegible]
For Foreign Relations	210,3[illegible].00
For Home Department	[illegible]
For Finance	1,273,[illegible].00
For War	4,7[illegible].00
Total annual expenditure of the national Government	$11,087,448.00

Here is the other side:

Indebtedness acknowledged to France by Maximilian, as part of the expenses of the French invasion, to July 1st, 1864, 270,000,000 francs, or $54,000,000; $10,000,000 of which was paid as mentioned below, and the balance loaned at three per cent	$40,000,000.00
First loan negotiated on account of Maximilian, under French guarantees, at 6 per cent, 210,000,000 francs, or	40,000,000.00
To pay the ten millions of dollars before mentioned, and twelve millions of francs more on account of reclamations of French subjects, a further issue of bonds at six per cent. was made to the amount of	[illegible],370,370.00
Second loan negotiated for Maximilian, under the auspices of the French Government, being the so-called Lottery Loan of two series of bonds, at six per cent. interest, amounting to 250,000,000 francs, (negotiated at 340, now quoted at 248 in Paris)	[illegible]
Total debt incurred by Maximilian	$1[illegible]

The outrageousness of the treatment of Mexico by Napoleon and his tool Maximilian, is best illustrated by these figures, and the fact that the alleged original cause of French intervention, was the inability of the Mexican Republican Government to pay French claims amounting to about three millions of dollars.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES OF THE EMPIRE.

Interest on the debt	$ [illegible]
Annual cost of the Lottery Loan in Paris	3,3[illegible]
Allowance of the Emperor ([illegible] per day) for himself and household	[illegible]
Annual contribution towards the expenses of the French troops in Mexico, according to the treaty of Miramar	4,000,000.00
Subventions to the French line of steamers from St. Nazaire to Vera Cruz	[illegible]
Civil list and cost of foreign mercenaries	[illegible]
Total annual expenditures	$45,[illegible]

According to Maximilian's own estimate the revenues of the Empire are about $2,500,000 per quarter, leaving thus a deficit every three months of three millions of dollars. Of the above total of indebtedness incurred by Maximilian, but a very small percentage accrued to the benefit of Mexico. Of the proceeds of the lottery loan, no more than one-third was actually received in Mexico. The balance was absorbed in Europe by the payment of the bills of the French Government for "services rendered," the difference between the nominal and the selling price; the commissions of bankers and brokers, etc., etc.

On the first of January last, there remained of the proceeds of all these loans, less than ten millions in the Imperial Treasury in Mexico and its fiscal agencies in Europe. The current expenditures of Maximilian's Government must have swallowed this amount, together with the current receipts, by this time. On the 15th of February last, the last instalment of $2,000,000 due on the famous Jecker Claim, fell due. It is reported that it was not paid. At all events, it is clear from the foregoing statement, that without further direct advances or guarantee of loans from France or Austria, the Empire will collapse before long from financial exhaustion.

THE MEMPHIS RIOT.

Terrible Riot Between Policemen and Negroes.

Two Policemen and Ten Negroes Killed—Fighting till long after Dark—The Military Called Out—Incidents of the Conflict.

[From the Memphis (Copperhead) Argus, May 2.]

A riot occurred in South Memphis yesterday, beginning about 5:30 p. m. It began by two policemen going to arrest a man who sold liquor in South Memphis. The negro soldiers who were yesterday mustered out of service, and had been patronizing the drinking saloon, charged the two police, killing one. The other, running up Main street and down Second, collected about fifteen of his comrades, who went down to rescue their companion, but were again repulsed by the negro force. The police then sent back to the station-house to get the police force of the city. Capt. Garrett took all the force and proceeded down Second street to Beale, thence to the left to DeSoto, down that to South street. There the melee began in earnest. Some five or six policemen and citizens were shot—two or three said to be killed and several wounded.

When the police reached the South Street bridge, about one hundred or one hundred and fifty negro soldiers and white men from this part of the city—mostly of the lowest class—were scattered in every direction, behind houses, fences and ravines, opened an irregular but destructive fire upon the police and citizens indiscriminately. The police and those of the citizens who were armed, returned the fire, but were for a time forced to retire before the hot fire of the negroes. After some time they rallied and charged the bridge about two squares east of Main, on South street. This they carried, and forced the negroes and their white allies to fall back beyond the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad depot. The police here made a stand, but the negroes flanked them and came very near cutting them off from the town. The police by this time, under the command of Captain Garrett and Lieut. Riley, had exhausted all their ammunition and seeing the armed force flanking them started to retreat up Main street, but just as they arrived opposite Morris Cemetery, there being an embankment and a hedge on the west side of Main—the negroes having succeeded in making their flank movement, fired a volley into the retreating force of police and citizens, several men falling at the shot of the negroes, but one of our reporters, who was on the ground, having been slightly wounded at South street bridge, took no time to see how many could get away. The police charged again, and the few shots took effect, some dozen falling at the fire. Two negroes, who had been captured in attempting to make their escape, not far from the intersection of Shelby and Union streets, were shot down, but it was hard to tell who shot them, as they were between friends and foes. The negroes pressed the retreating column of policemen and citizens as far as the Second Presbyterian Church, on Beale and Main streets.

In this melee there were some three or four policemen wounded, among them were James Flinn and Mr. Slatterly. The last named gentleman and our reporter were wounded by the same shot, in the charge over South street bridge. Mr. S. was shot through the thigh, only a flesh wound. Henry Dunn, engineer on fire engine No. 3, was mortally wounded, and has since died. It is thought Mr. Flinn will die. Some six or eight negroes were killed and several wounded. Two of the killed are now at the Police station-house.

As our reporter was passing down Causey street, there appeared to be much excitement as well as at all other parts of the city, from Adams down, but in passing through Causey, there was much sympathy manifested for the negroes. Some of the lower class went so far as to curse the *peace conservators* who were following the police, and wished them, with the policemen, in the infernal regions. Many of the white citizens—but none that could be called respectable—joined with the negroes, and assisted them in their maneuvring. Some of them conducted the flank movement from the fort to the ambuscade on Main, opposite the Morris Cemetery.

After the stampede of the policemen on Main street, they rallied again at Gayoso, and stopped the fugitives making a stand. The negroes advanced to the next street below Beale, and fired several shots, but hurt no one. There the police were scattered to cover Front, Main and Second streets, about ten to each street, the remaining force retiring to arm and equip themselves. This they did as soon as possible, and returned to the scene of action.

Some reports say that several negroes were killed up in town as far as Jefferson street.

10:45 P. M.—The regular troops stationed at the Fort were called out to quell the riot. Some reports say that this was refused by Gen. Stoneman; others that the came at the time, and the negroes and their white accomplices were forced to retreat to the forts. No further particulars since our reporter left, at the time of stationing troops and police on the three streets mentioned above. There are still occasional shots being fired as we go to press.

About twelve o'clock there were several shots fired, but the results have not been obtained.

The whole number of casualties, up to the time of going to press, are two white men killed and several wounded; about six or eight negroes killed and several wounded.

Very naturally, the riot created the most intense excitement throughout the southern portion of the city. As soon as it became known that the difficulty was between negroes and policemen, and not one of the scores of ordinary negro brawls that almost daily and nightly disgrace the vicinity of South street, curiosity to see the melee overcame discretion. Hundreds emerged from houses and streamed to the scene of the firing, from alleys and streets, all eager to witness the conflict. Quite a number of negroes—non-participants—who chanced to be in the neighborhood, and did not incline to aid their black brethren, were seized with a terrible panic, and their flight in every direction added not a little to the excitement. On Shelby street, about seven o'clock, probably fifty of this class were seen hastening toward the river as rapidly as their legs could carry them, evidently as much alarmed at the negro rioters as the policemen. At this time the majority of the residences on Shelby street, between Tresevant and Vance, were emptied of their occupants, who were clustered in positions favorable for a view of the conflict, which by this time was carried on in a desultory manner as far up as Vance street, on Main. The fugitive negroes, one and all, asserted that the negro mob was making for Shelby street. Fortunately, it did not, and of the large crowd of spectators, no one was injured.

In front of the Gayoso House, about dark, a negro man was shot in the face, but by whom we have not ascertained. The mob was at no time in that locality, and the ball was doubtless fired by some excited individual, who supposed that all the negroes on the streets were engaged in the riot. The man was bleeding profusely, and seated in the door of a hack, awaiting the arrival of some one to dress his wounds.

These particulars are from the direct observation of our reporter, and so far as facts and not rumors are concerned, we vouch for the truth. Those white persons who allied themselves with the rioters should be held up to the execration of all good citizens; and the great pity is, that they did not fall victims instead of some innocent men who happened to be wounded or killed in the action.

Below we give the correspondence between Mayor Park and General Stoneman in regard to co-operation on the part of the military force under the command of the latter:

> MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF MEMPHIS, May 1, 1866.
>
> GENERAL—There is an uneasiness in the public mind, growing out of the occurrences of to-day which would be materially calmed if there was an assurance of military co-operation with the civil police in suppressing all disturbances of the public peace. I should be happy to have it in my power to give this assurance at once. It would intimidate the lawless, and serve to allay the apprehensions of the orderly.
>
> I therefore request that you will order a force of at least two hundred men, commanded by discreet officers, to be held ready to co-operate with the constabulary force of the city in case of any further continued lawlessness.
>
> I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> JOHN PARK, Mayor.

> HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF TENNESSEE,
> Memphis, Tenn., May 1, 1866.
>
> Hon. John Park, Memphis, Tenn.
>
> DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of this instant. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that the small force of regular infantry stationed at the post, in all not more than one hundred and fifty strong, will be directed to hold itself in readiness to co-operate with the civil authorities of Memphis in case of further continued lawlessness.
>
> This force is in camp near the fort, where you can communicate with the commanding officer in case you shall find you need his assistance and support. I should prefer that the troops be called upon only in case of an extreme necessity, of which you must be the judge.
>
> I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> (Signed) GEORGE STONEMAN,
> Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

The following is a version of the affair from the Memphis Post, the only loyal paper in the city:

> Yesterday, late in the afternoon, a most serious disturbance occurred in South Memphis. The cause of the difficulty we could not clearly ascertain. One version is, that some discharged colored soldiers who were drunk, seeing a policeman near by, fell upon him and killed him. The police, joined with some citizens, are said then to have made an indiscriminate attack upon the negroes in that neighborhood. Another version is, that a Jew peddler was robbed of his pack by the negroes, and that the collision occurred while the policemen were searching for the goods.
>
> However it may have been brought on, a large number of negroes were soon exchanging shots with an equally large body of citizens and policemen. It was estimated that three thousand citizens were on the ground at one time. The excitement ran high and spread throughout the city. The Sheriff and Mayor called upon the citizens to arm themselves and put down the negroes. Gen. Stoneman, however, established a patrol and disarmed the citizens who were crowding to the scene of the disturbance. Negroes who knew nothing of the riot were, in several cases, in different parts of the city, beaten to death or shot down in cold blood. The colored people fled the streets. We saw a large crowd of citizens, at the corner of Jefferson and Main streets, shooting at a passing negro. Another crowd, near by, got hold of a negro boy of fourteen or fifteen, and nearly, if not quite, beat him to death. It is a wonder that not more whites lost their lives by the wild shooting along the streets.
>
> Henry Dunn, Engineer of Engine No. 3, is said to have been killed. Policeman Slatterly is said to have been mortally wounded. It is reported that two policemen were killed and several wounded. It is also reported that sixteen negroes were killed, and many more bruised and wounded. The following arrests of negroes were made, for connection with the disturbance: Jim. Posey, Jim. Ra[illegible], Joe. Brown, Alfred Turner, Andy. Mills, [illegible] Lofton, Peter Johnson, Solomon Packett. A negro who afterward died. We regret to hear that some of those arrested were, after being taken into custody, nearly beaten to a jelly. We saw one with his head covered with gashes, bruises and blood, discharged from the station house, there being no ground of complaint against him. Let the law be vindicated, and justice meted out on whomsoever it may fall.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

The Separation of East and West Tennessee—The Differences Between the two Sections—Reasons for Separating—Resources of East Tennessee—What is Wanted—Interesting Statistics, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KNOXVILLE, May 2.

The idea of the separate political existence of East Tennessee is not a recent one. Many years ago, before our late and present political troubles, a portion of our people warmly cherished such a scheme. The great chain of the Cumberland Mountains divides and cuts one off from the other divisions of the State. Our boundaries are everywhere else on the mountain tops. Our people are remote from the Capital. Those living in the extreme eastern end, to reach it, are compelled to travel over three hundred miles—some of them near four hundred. There is a difference in climate and productions between the two sections, and a more marked difference between the people in tastes, habits and thoughts. In the elections of February and June 1861, the difference in political sentiments and attachments was so distinct as in fact to make two people. That difference somewhat modified, they be, still exists, and will continue for a generation or longer. In view of this difference, and with a view of aiding the general Government, the Convention, which assembled at Greeneville on the 17th day of June, 1861, which was largely represented by our ablest, purest and best men, and by delegates from every county, with great unanimity, after a five days' session, declared in favor of a new State, and asked the Legislature, then in session, to give its assent thereto.

Again, in March, 1864, that convention was reassembled with the avowed object of again pressing the matter, but unfortunately other topics of more exciting interest were then introduced and absorbed the attention of the members, and the primary object of the meeting was lost sight of. To-day the reason for the separation that existed five years ago still exists, and there cannot be any harmony or conformity of sentiment and feeling between the people of these sections. This difference is wide, irreconcilable, radical. A majority, indeed most all of the people west of the mountains, were rebels in the late civil strife. With equal unanimity, our people were loyal to the Union. They rate us for our alleged treachery to the South, while our people had much to complain of for their treachery to the Union; for their conduct in sending troops among us to subjugate us. They constitute the majority in the State. To escape their rule, the loyal people of the State, as they think, are compelled for self protection to exclude them—or a greater part of them—from office and the ballot-box. This has increased their exasperation, and in spite of any franchise law which may be passed, the probabilities are they will control the State. How they will exercise their power cannot be known in advance; but it will be well for Union men to remember their reign from 1861 up to 1865, and take warning from the past. They may, probably will, in the end indemnify and pay by taxation the millions of loss sustained by the rebels during the war, and may attempt to make at least partial compensation to them for their loss of ninety-five millions of dollars worth of slaves. To avoid the state of strife and bitterness we believe a separation best. We desire a peaceable and harmonious community. We desire to part in peace; to live in peace with the lower part of the State; to direct our own energies. We may see fit, and with the [illegible]—in the event of another rebellion at any future time, springing out of the ashes of the past one,—to the advantage of the Government or our [illegible], instead of being dragged into a false position by the action of others, and being forced to suffer all the consequences resulting therefrom. Let us then separate and leave each free, with a homogeneous population, and with liberal laws to pursue the path which duty and power may point out.

The objection that we are not able to bear the burden and expense of an independent State, is a slander on the patriotism, and the loyalty and public spirit of our people. Do we then, confess that we are dependent on the people of the other divisions of the State for the carrying on of the machinery of Government? We have an area of 15,000 square miles, with a population of over 300,000. Our soil and climate are universally admitted [illegible] a Southern exposure with a Northern elevation, and combining to some extent, the advantages of both. Our water power is unlimited—the Watauga, the Holston, the [illegible], the French Broad, the Pigeon, the Little and the Big Tennessee, the Hiwassee, the Clinch, the Emory, and divers other streams, as they come rushing from the mountains—afford innumerable sites for manufactories, for our mineral resources are incredible and almost fabulous, and are ample to build and sustain many Pittsburghs. All that is wanting to make us spring forward on a splendid career of prosperity and wealth is the spirit of enterprise and the magic touch of skill, science and capital then will these dormant natural powers be brought to the service of man, and yield plentiful streams of wealth. Look at the State of Massachusetts. Her soil was poor and unyielding, her climate cold and ungenial. She has 7,800 square miles; East Tennessee has [illegible] square miles. Her population is a little over [illegible], while hers is 1,231,000. We have an average of a little less than twenty-two persons to the square mile, while she has one hundred and fifty-seven. Our soil is naturally better than hers, our climate is better, our productions much more varied, our mineral resources infinitely better, and in a word, we possess every material advantage over her, except the single one of not being washed by the waters of the ocean.

Industry, skill, and enterprise applied to manufactures, navigation and the improvement of a poor and naked soil, have made her what she is. The same industry, skill and enterprise applied in the [illegible] of Middle Tennessee [illegible] the result of the expenditure of the people's money, and ours with it, in building railroads, turnpikes, roads, streets, public buildings, [illegible] paid our part of the [illegible] cent for that purpose. Too poor to bear the expense of a separate State, we are the richest people in the world. All we need is the energy to stretch forth our arms and receive the riches of the Creator. But it is quite certain that our taxes will be increased by the formation of a new State? Will they not be diminished? In considering these questions let it be borne in mind, that our slaves heretofore constituted [illegible] one third in value of the taxable property of the State. That source of taxation has ceased. [illegible]

It appears, then, that they are much poorer than they were before the war, while we are relatively much richer.

Let us now look at some figures and approximate as nearly as we can the income and expenses of a new State. In 1860, the actual property of East Tennessee was valued at $[illegible]. Multiply that by twenty-five cents on the one thousand dollars—the present rate of tax for State purposes—and it gives, in taxes, $18,604.50. [illegible] the number in 1860, at $1 each, gives $53,553. The taxes received from the County, Circuit and Chancery Court Clerks, in taxes on law suits, on privilege licenses on land and town lots registered, &c., will amount, on an average, to $2,000 to each county, and thirty counties to the sum of $60,000. Knox County pays this year, at once, in this way, about $22,000—making a total income of $[illegible].

Then, under our present State Government, there are 109 salaried officers of the Executive Department, with salaries amounting in the aggregate to twenty thousand five hundred dollars. Several of these offices, by using economy, may be filled by one man—such as Superintendent of Weights & Measures, State Librarian, Commissioner of Roads, and School Commissioner, and for some of them there will be no immediate need, such as the Superintendent of the Insane Hospital. There are five Circuit and three Chancery Judges, at a salary each of two thousand dollars—sixteen thousand dollars. We would need three Supreme Judges—six thousand dollars. The expense of the State prosecution bill of costs, conveying prisoners to penitentiary, &c., would amount probably to fifteen thousand. The Attorney General reported fifteen hundred.

The debt of the State proper was, in 1860, $[illegible]—dividing it, our proportion would be about one fourth, say $973,653.05. The interest on the sum, at 6 per cent, would be about $58,419.00.

The Legislature of East Tennessee would probably consist of about forty-five members. The pay while in session—three months—they ought to be limited on pay to sixty days—at four dollars per day, with mileage, and meeting once in two years, would cost about $[illegible]. Contingent expenses, such as fuel, books, stationery, printing, &c., $10,000. Rent of a Capitol, &c., until we are able to build—for one year, $1,000—making an aggregate of annual expenses of $[illegible], and balance the expenses from the supposed income $[illegible], based on the value of property in 1860, and the present rate of State taxation, and there remains a surplus of $[illegible].14. From this ought to be deducted the sum of $[illegible], to cover the loss of the slave property, which is included in the above estimate, leaving a net surplus of $11,[illegible].14. Deducted for contingent expenses $10,[illegible].14 it leaves $[illegible]. In other words, our taxes will actually be diminished that much, it is believed, after the most careful calculation and investigation that the above estimates are nearly correct. They are based on official data and figures, and cannot be far from right. It has long been believed and argued by some of our public men that the taxation of the State had been of such a character [illegible] of the State. [illegible]

[illegible] along the General Government [illegible] with the same feeling and [illegible] with brighter hopes [illegible] Union [illegible] to enter first. Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Convention that [illegible]

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be, and is hereby authorized, to appoint three persons who, in conjunction with himself, are requested to proceed at once to Nashville and request, in such manner as they may deem most expedient to request, the Legislature to pass a law giving its assent to the formation, provided a majority of the people of East Tennessee vote for it.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be requested to appoint persons to prepare and publish an address to the people of East Tennessee, setting forth the reasons of this grave step.

SECOND DESPATCH.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KNOXVILLE, May 3.

The Convention is a perfect success. Twenty-five counties are represented. The delegations are composed of the most influential men from all the counties. Great unanimity prevails. Hon. Jno. G. [illegible], of Greeneville, is temporary chairman. Mr. [illegible] made an able speech in favor of the formation of a new State. [illegible], Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, is permanent Secretary. [illegible] Rodgers, permanent Chairman.

Mr. Rodgers was Chairman of the Convention at Nashville which remodeled the State Constitution, abolishing slavery, was afterwards Speaker of the State Senate. He made a lengthy speech in advocacy of the new State, and said his desire was that the proceedings be divested of all partisanship. There seemed, however, to be a purpose to introduce party. While deprecating this, he would inform those so disposed, that the loyalists, in detecting the movement, would meet this as the rebellion was met in 1861.

N. A. Patterson, a prominent lawyer, a thorough Unionist, and an old Johnson Democrat, made an elaborate and able speech, which was greatly applauded. He denounced the rebels and their sympathizers.

He was followed by Hon. Thomas P. Nelson, in one of the greatest speeches ever delivered in Tennessee—a speech replete with historical knowledge, statistical facts, classical allusions and logical deductions sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the prosperity and expediency of the proposed movement. Mr. Nelson's speech was the most patriotic. He declared the reason rebellion should be punished. The speech created the wildest enthusiasm.

[illegible] member of the Convention spoke against the formation of a new State. The County Convention, which appointed him a delegate, instructed him to vote for it. He was urged to this course by a man who served in the rebellion, and a Copperhead. But two men voted with him against the movement.

After the memorial was read, the Convention adjourned to meet to-morrow, and vote on the memorial. It will be adopted with scarcely a dissenting voice. Every person is for the formation of a new State, except rebels and Copperheads. They oppose it in the hope that East Tennessee will pass under the rebel rule at the next election.

A letter received from A. B. Jones, member of Congress elect from the Seventh Congressional District of North Carolina, expressing sympathy with the movement, says the loyal men of Western Carolina, which borders on East Tennessee, regard this movement favorably, as their connection with East Tennessee was their only hope of salvation from rebel rule.

THE FENIANS.

Downfall of Head Centre O'Mahoney.

The Head Centre Arrested and Deposed by Fenians—Fury of the Fenian Victims—Threats of Deceived Irishmen against Killian—Excitement among the Fenians.

[From the New York World, May 3.]

The O'Mahoney bubble has bursted at last. The gross frauds perpetrated upon the masses of the Fenian Brotherhood for the last four months, in the name of patriotism, have at last come to a close. Ever since the 8th of December, when the Senate, headed by Col. Roberts, left the organization located at Union Square, the O'Mahoney party have been weakening gradually and imperceptibly, and it was only by the most desperate falsehoods and the most profuse expenditure of the moneys taken from the pockets of the honest members of the Brotherhood for the ostensible purpose of liberating Ireland, that the Union Square establishment has existed and received life from the heart's blood of the organization.

THE KILLIAN FIASCO.

The expedition of Lieut. Gen. Killian and his host of Major Generals and lesser dignitaries to the frontier with the advertised purpose of capturing the insignificant island of Campo Bello, has at last opened the eyes of all honest Fenians to the terrible swindle which they have been duped into supporting and abetting. The real purpose of Killian in taking 300 badly armed men to Eastport was to help the cause of confederation of the British Provinces, and to create a row by breaking the neutrality laws, in order that the Government might be compelled to issue a proclamation which could only result in breaking up the plans of Col. Roberts and Gen. Sweeney. For this Killian and O'Mahoney have labored assiduously, and all the money which has been subscribed to free Ireland from the shackles of British tyranny has been devoted merely to pay broken down politicians and one-horse spouters high salaries to plunder the honest men of the organization who have sought to protect their countrymen from being robbed and plundered in the name of patriotism.

During the last three or four days the men who left their families and their homes, as they supposed, to take shipping for Ireland, Killian having informed the men that General Sweeney was already in the field, and that the movement to Eastport was but a part of the plan of that officer, who was to support them by a diversion on Canada, have returned. The men were induced to believe these villainous falsehoods, and left for the frontier in perfect good faith, to take shipping at once. But when they arrived at Eastport they found neither transportation nor iron clads, and, as a last resort, the leaders, Doring, Sinnott, Killian and company, wanted their deluded followers to attack Campo Bello with nothing but their pistols. Colonel Walsh, Captain Gaynor, and others, who did not want to see the men slaughtered by the shells from the British fleet laying off the island, refused to accede to this mad-brained attempt of Killian and his *confreres*, and the entire scheme fell to the ground. The men had to beg their way back to New York as well as they could, and they are here now to call John O'Mahoney to his last account.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN O'MAHONEY.

On Saturday last the Eastport contingent of the grand army of invasion called on John O'Mahoney and demanded that they should receive remuneration for the loss of time and employment that they had suffered in the wild-goose chase. O'Mahoney refused at first, and denounced Killian as a traitor who had sold the cause to the enemy, Killian having already asserted the same thing of O'Mahoney in the streets of Eastport, stating that the reason why his invasion scheme had come to grief was because "the administration had refused to support him in the field." (Meaning John O'Mahoney.) This did not satisfy the men, however, and Colonel Walsh and Captain Gaynor, it is understood, presented pistols at the head of the O'Mahoney, having previously locked the doors of the mansion to prevent escape. O'Mahoney, after a slight delay to gather his scattered faculties, paid the demands of the men, and they went on their way rejoicing, with $30 per capita in their pockets.

THE LAST STRUGGLE OF O'MAHONEY.

In consequence of the smash-up of the invasion and its fatal results to the organization, a meeting of the Department of Manhattan, which has hitherto fought tooth and nail for O'Mahoney, was called by the District Centre, Patrick Daily, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, at the hall of the Department, No. 814 Broadway. The meeting was strictly a private one, and no one was allowed to be present but the Centre, the Secretary, and the Chairman of the Committee of Safety of each Circle representing the seventy Circles of the Department, and numbering about two hundred delegates in all. The salaried officials of Union Square, who applied for admittance to support the falling fortunes of their beloved chief, were ignominiously expelled as soon as they made their appearance.

The men were all picked, comprising the best educated and most intelligent of the Brotherhood in the department; and they met with the firm purpose of sifting every wrong and outrage to the bottom. The meeting having been organized, and Mr. Daily appointed Chairman, a committee was appointed to wait upon John O'Mahoney, and inform him that the Convention was in session for the purpose of examining his accounts and hearing explanations in regard to the shameful escapade at Eastport. O'Mahoney, it is said, demurred at first to appear before the Convention; but the Convention were determined that he should no longer humbug them with plausible speeches and smooth words, and, finding that the Fenian Brotherhood were masters at last, he consented perforce to appear before the Convention.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE CONVENTION.

When O'Mahoney appeared before the Convention, the greatest excitement prevailed, and it was almost impossible for the once powerful chieftain, who had defied the entire Catholic hierarchy of the United States, to make himself heard. Cries of "Imbecile!" "Spiritualist!" "Killian dupe!" "Where is the invasion of Ireland now?" and other discordant sounds were heard from all parts of the hall. The partisans of O'Mahoney made a strong effort to obtain silence for their chief and succeeded. O'Mahoney was then placed upon the stand, and was subjected for nearly two hours to the most rigid and scrutinizing cross-examination by the delegates, individually and collectively. He was questioned and cross-questioned repeatedly as to how the money of the Brotherhood had been expended, and several members denounced him in the most violent terms.

O'Mahoney fought for the mastery like a lion, but did not succeed in impressing the delegates in his favor. The scenes at times equalled anything ever seen in the Council of Five Hundred, during the French revolution; and at times it seemed as if O'Mahoney was about to give way under the terrible cross-examination which he had to undergo. At times he would rise, throw his long hair back from his forehead, and repel the accusations hurled at him only to have them hurled back in his face. His face was as pale as death throughout, and though he was terribly badgered, he made a splendid fight for domination. At one time, when he was questioned as to how he came to send Killian on the wild goose-chase to Eastport, and not being able to answer the question, he looked around in a supplicating manner and asked of the Convention: "Am I to be destroyed for this, the one great mistake of my life?" But he was met with the answer from several delegates who jumped on their feet: "It is not your first mistake." "You are a servant of the Fenian Brotherhood, not the master any longer." And, "We have made you, and we will unmake," and several other equally determined answers. Captain McMahon, a brave soldier who commanded a battery during the war, in the Second Corps, denounced O'Mahoney in unmeasured terms as an "imbecile." It was proposed to depose him at once, by several delegates, when O'Mahoney, finding himself driven to the last ditch, produced a letter purporting to be from James Stephens, in which that gentleman stated that he would leave Havre for the United States on the 28th of April, and expected to arrive here on the 9th of May.

A compromise was then effected, and a committee was appointed to take charge of the Union Square headquarters, and the books, papers and rooms therein until James Stephens arrived, for the purpose of making a proper investigation. The committee is now in charge of the mansion and the valuables, if any remain to be taken care of, which is doubtful. The utmost indignation is [illegible] against Killian and [illegible] that he will meet with rough treatment at the hands of the outraged and deceived Fenians. O'Mahoney, it is said, is already nearly crazed, and the entire corps of salaried officials at Union Square, who have been swallowing up twelve thousand dollars a month of the funds of the Brotherhood, have been discharged by order of the Committee appointed. Crowds of the [illegible] gathered around the headquarters [illegible] and [illegible] which were executed with the [illegible] that they [illegible] time is called the great swindle of Union Square, with its magnificent mansion, its liveried servants, its sumptuous Congress, its salaried officials, and all its other rebel appurtenances. *Sic transit gloria O'Mahoney!*

THE PHILADELPHIA MASSACRE.

Last Appearance of Anton Probst in Court—Impressive and Solemn Scene—The Sentence of Death—Bearing of the Prisoner.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, May 3.]

Yesterday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, the prison van arrived at the Walnut street entrance to Independence Square. All the inlets to the Court House were guarded as faithfully and thoroughly as on the daily occasions of the trial. Anton Probst alighted within the circling ranks of the large detachment of police, and, as usual, was led by Chief Ruggles up the main avenue to the western doorway, within a few feet of the railing. Around the walls of the square were gathered large throngs, eager to catch a glimpse of the murderer, as on the previous days, but, to the credit of their humanity, they obeyed the silencing gestures of the officers, and uttered none of the outcries that had so mercilessly denounced the prisoner on all occasions of his appearance.

DEMEANOR OF THE PRISONER.

Anton Probst walked to the Court room as steadily and unfalteringly as ever before when his doom was yet doubtful. The officials of the prison state that he has had a good appetite since the rendering of the verdict; that he speaks always of sleeping well and undisturbed, and that he is as willing to answer unconcernedly to general questions as he ever previously was. He adheres, however, to his first assertion, that he had an accomplice who murdered seven of the family, and that he murdered only Cornelius Carey.

Throughout the hour that he remained in Court he was, as ever, passive and immovable. The room was crowded with curious spectators; but not a sign on the part of the prisoner betrayed any emotion. Judges Allison, Ludlow, and Pierce, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Justice Thompson of the Supreme Court, were upon the bench. Even the private retiring room of the judges became a gallery from which the ladies and other members of their families reviewed the exciting scene; exciting to all save him who was to be doomed by human justice to a speedy felon's death. At too vile to breathe the same air with his fellow men.

In times past a sickly sentimentality on the one hand, and a brutish, desperado-like boasting on the other, were wont to be the spirit of the comments made by society and by criminals upon these murderers who "died game." When butchery is synonymous with bravery, when Wirz's name ranks with Ellsworth's, then, only can this false counterfeit pass for good metal.

Probst evinces no penitence, because he feels none; exhibits no emotion, because his sluggish nature has none. He has not a particle of calm, reliant courage to sustain him and enable him to keep an inflexible face despite his emotions. The only sensibility his face expressed during the long days of trial was that of laughter at practical, matter-of-fact comicalities. His immovability is like that of a stagnant ditch, whose waters have no undercurrent to ruffle them into ripples. His bearing is altogether passive; he is callous, indifferent, altogether the reverse of susceptible and brave.

The only perceptible trace of feeling during his appearance yesterday was when he rose to his feet to receive the sentence of death from the court. Then his face could be noticed to crimson. He stood through the solemn address, that affected the strong by all who heard it, and sat down until its close. The interpreter, Mr. Eben, inquired if he understood the sentence, and he replied to him distinctly, "I understood his sentence, but he did not say when I was going to be hung."

The usual careful preparations were then made by the police for the removal of the prisoner. A dense crowd was gathered on Sixth street, and they shouted and yelled with great clamor at his appearance. To gratify the curiosity of the thousands present, he was placed on the driver's box of the van, between two officers, and thus driven back to Moyamensing. That was his last ride, and in all human probability will be the last breath of free air he will draw until the morning of his execution dawns and he expiates his dreadful crimes upon the scaffold.

THE FIRE AT GRAND RAPIDS.

Great Destruction of Property—Loss $100,000—List of the Sufferers.

[From the Grand Rapids Eagle, May 1.]

This morning, about 2 o'clock, our citizens were awakened from their slumbers by the loud alarm of the fire-bells and the shouting of the firemen as they hastened along to their respective engine-houses. The sky was lighted up with a lurid glare, and dense volumes of smoke were rolling up in the direction of the post office. Hastening along with the eager, excited throng, we arrived in the vicinity of the post office, and found the Union Hotel, on Lyon street, on fire, the building but partially wrapped in flames.

ITS PROGRESS.

A short time after the sounding of the alarm, the Union Hotel and market adjoining, were wrapped in one complete mantle of flames. A strong wind from the southwest was blowing, fanning the flames and scattering the burning cinders in every direction. The wind sucking down Lyon street, carried the flames and brands across the street, setting fire to the restaurant of Wm. Leppig and the building adjoining.

As yet no stream from the engines had been brought to play upon the flames. The post office building was now seriously threatened by the flames from the restaurant. Water buckets were pressed into service, and the woodwork kept thoroughly drenched with water. The fire from the hotel was now creeping slowly but surely toward the brick block, situated on the corner of Lyon and Canal streets, built and owned by Mrs. Twamley. Winding and twisting itself along the board fence, shooting out in broad sheets, sending its hot, suffocating breath forth and securely keeping at bay all who endeavored to approach, it leaped from panel to panel, gained the block, insinuated itself between the door and casing, soon forced an entrance, and in a shorter time than it takes to report this, the entire rear of the block was embraced in its fiery arms. The doors were destroyed, leaving a clear passage for the wind to sweep through the block from rear to front, and in five minutes from the time the flames gained the rear of the block they were bursting forth from the windows fronting on Canal street. The wind sweeping down Canal street carried the flames with lightning rapidity to the wooden building north of the block occupied by Smith & Perkins, wholesale and retail grocers. A short time and the entire range of buildings, from the corner of Lyon street to Canfield's grocery store, was in the clutches of the fiery god. The Central Block opposite was on fire, from the falling cinders several times, and at one time the entire block would have been sold for a five dollar note, confederate scrip.

GRAND AND FEARFUL SCENE.

When the flames reached the wooden building occupied by the firm of Smith & Perkins, the wind had increased to nearly double its force at the commencement of the fire; and here was painted, in dark, lurid, and glowing colors, the grandest and most fearful scene of the conflagration. Commencing on the second floor, and exposed to the full force and fury of the gale, the flames shot forth their fiery arms above and below, now mounting to the roof, winding in fantastic wreaths about the cornice, sending forth their hot tongues along the roof, like a huge anaconda besmiring its victims; twisting together in fiery columns, and mounting up, up, till the height of fifty feet was reached, and then falling as if exhausted by its demoniac sport. From the first floor there was now ascending dense volumes of smoke streaked with burning red, emitting innumerable sparks and brands. Raising far above the roof of the doomed building, its top spreading like the palm tree, the smoke forming the column seemingly ascending on the outside, curling at its summit like a crested breaker, descending in the centre, having the appearance of a compact and solid body. The flames soon communicated with the powder stored in the cellar; a loud report and sudden glare of flame, and the columns of smoke disappeared. But there rose in its stead a huge pillar of fire—the fire having reached the oil almost at the same instant of the explosion—which seemed to leap forth from the ground, losing itself from sight in the dense back-ground of black, impenetrable smoke, which loomed up like a dark pall of despair, and hung darkling and threatening over the now smouldering ruins.

IMMENSE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

The amount of property damaged and destroyed by the fire foots up in the neighborhood of $100,000. But little was saved from the burning buildings, the fire spreading so rapidly as to prevent the firemen and citizens from entering the rooms.

THE CADIZ BANK ROBBERY.

Arrest of Four of the Robbers—Desperate Fight between the Arresting Party and the Thieves—$250,000 Recovered.

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial, May 3.]

We have already announced the capture of four of the robbers who relieved the Harrison National Bank, at Cadiz, Ohio, of all of its available assets, on Sunday morning last. The Steubenville *Herald*, of Tuesday afternoon, furnishes the following details of the capture: Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, a party of some twelve men, composed of citizens of Jefferson and Harrison counties, this State, and one or two persons from Wellsburg, West Virginia, started out from the town of Lagrange, on the Ohio River, some nine miles below this city, in pursuit of the Cadiz bank robbers. Capt. Alexander Smith, of New Alexandria, this county, who has a thorough knowledge of that section of the country, lead the party of scouts. After riding some three miles below the town of Lagrange, Smith deployed the party to the right, taking to the hills for the purpose of scouring a region of country somewhat secluded, and where robbers might secrete themselves without being easily detected. Away from the habitable portion of lands belonging to Mr. Samuel Riddle, Wells Township, and in a solitary spot, Smith recollected there was an old dwelling, which had been unoccupied for years. Having determined on a reconnoissance in that direction, he had the party halted some distance off, and, with Mr. O. Simmons, of Cadiz, proceeded to the house, where they found a fire had been recently built by some persons for the purpose of cooking. There were live coals still there, and entrails of chickens strewn about, and other evidences that cooking had been going on there recently. Leading from the house and through an adjacent wheat field, and on into a dense thicket, tracks of men's feet were discovered, with some peculiarities which Simmons at once recognized as the same as those leading from the Hand-car, New Alexandria Station—which he pronounced undoubtedly as those of the robbers who were evidently not far distant. Captain Smith went further [illegible] the party in [illegible] to [illegible] playing [illegible] one of the party [illegible] hill discovered the [illegible] closely huddled together [illegible] with [illegible] of [illegible] The pursuing party and the robbers [illegible] commenced almost a [illegible] one of the robbers [illegible] at Charles [illegible], of Cadiz, [illegible] effect. In the meantime, three of the [illegible] escaped around the point of the hill, two of them were wounded—one shot through the elbow, stunned, fell and rolled down [illegible] Capt. Smith and a gentleman by the name of Craig, from Harrison County [illegible] three—one of whom fought like a tiger, who surrendered on seeing a rifle leveled at him by a young man from this county by the name of Hill; threw down his [illegible] gave himself up as a prisoner. [illegible] $150,000 of the stolen money was found in a carpet sack—besides, Smith took from the pockets of one of the prisoners $1[illegible] and a valuable gold watch. The $150,000 [illegible] on the ground, was taken charge of by Mr. C. Hogg, and subsequently deposited in the Wellsburg Bank. Smith, in company with others, flagged the Express train on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, [illegible] stopped, took the two prisoners aboard, who were brought to Steubenville and placed in jail yesterday evening between the hours of five and six.

As the train was starting for Steubenville [illegible] of the party rode up and announced that [illegible] more of the robbers had been captured—making four—that one was still at large, and that $100,000 of additional bonds had been secured—making in all $250,000. This news is confirmed this morning, and the two prisoners taken subsequently to those brought to Steubenville were conveyed to [illegible] county last night, and deposited for safe keeping in the Cadiz jail. There is no doubt but that the party who robbed the Cadiz bank are the same that made the attempt on the Wellsburg bank. Smith took from one of them a magnifying glass, which, from description, one of the party had offered to sell to Mr. Jacobs, the cashier of the Wellsburg bank, previous to the attempt on that institution. The prisoners are very reticent—have but little to communicate that will lead to their identity—give names—say they have respectable connections, and have no disposition to bring any of them into reproach by their disreputable acts. The prisoner shot in the arm, a desperate character, is seriously wounded—the arm being shattered by a pistol ball at the elbow, and physicians say this morning that it will be necessary to amputate the arm above the elbow. The other prisoner's wound is but a slight one—a ball from a pistol passed across his fingers, lacerating them, but breaking no bones. The Jefferson County jail was strongly guarded last night [illegible] general desire pervades [illegible] be all secured [illegible] the money may not [illegible] villains be brought to [illegible] that the daring [illegible] character of their [illegible] punishment [illegible] merits.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 4, 1866.

There was a fair demand for money to-day, and the supply of currency at the banks is sufficient to meet all legitimate requirements, and [illegible] paper is readily discounted at 10 per cent. [illegible] Indeed the money market has not been [illegible] at present for six months past. The street [illegible] are doing little or nothing, and rates are [illegible] at 1@1½ per cent. per month for inferior paper.

The supply of Eastern exchange to-day [illegible] lighter than usual, and under an active demand the market is firmer, but there is no change in rates. The banks are buying at par and selling at [illegible] prem.; but round lots were sold among [illegible] 50c prem. per thousand. Nearly all the [illegible] banks had to express largely of currency to New York to meet their drafts.

The grain markets to-day were [illegible] Flour advanced 10c @ 15c per brl. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn declined 1 @ 1½c per bushel. Oats advanced ½c per bushel. [illegible] steady. Whiskey was dull and unchanged. Provisions were very firm but inactive. Lard advanced ½c per lb.

The telegraph this afternoon brought [illegible] of the failure of the Merchant's [illegible] Bank at Washington, D. C. [illegible] deposits yesterday up to the hour of closing, and the Bank did not open its doors this morning. Much excitement prevailed in Washington to-day concerning the failure, and fears are entertained that the depositors might [illegible] the bank and take out their money. The [illegible] reported to be a bad one, and it is thought the government will be a loser.

Gold opened in New York to-day at [illegible], and closed at 127¾. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, brokers:

10.30 a. m.	[illegible]	12.00 m.	[illegible]
10.40 a. m.	[illegible]	12.45 p. m.	[illegible]
11.00 a. m.	[illegible]	1.40 p. m.	[illegible]
11.15 a. m.	[illegible]	2.00 p. m.	[illegible]
11.30 a. m.	[illegible]	2.40 p. m.	[illegible]
11.45 a. m.	127¾	3.15 p. m.	[illegible]

Here the market for gold opened at [illegible], declined to 126, and closed at [illegible]. Silver quiet and nominal at 118@118.

Government Bonds to-day were in active demand and firm. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	10[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	101½	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	101[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	101[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30s, 1st series	101[illegible]@101½	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30s, 2d series	101[illegible]@101½	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30s, 3d series	101[illegible]@101½	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, June, 1864	111	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, July, 1864	110½	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, August, 1864	110	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, October, 1864	109	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, December, 1864	108	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, May, 1865	105½	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, August, 1865	103½	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, Sept., 1865	102	[illegible]

Local Bonds are very quiet. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Chicago City Sewer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook Co. Sewer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook Co. Scrip, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook Co. Scrip, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chamber of Com.	[illegible]	[illegible]

—A convention of representatives of all the National Banks of the State of Indiana was in session on Wednesday, in Indianapolis, but their session was secret. The attendance was quite large, nearly all the banks in the State sending a delegate. The object was to form an association, but its nature and objects are unknown.

—It is stated that neither the Oil City Bank nor the Venango County Bank will be required to [illegible] stance.

—Mr. George Peabody, the London-American banker, is in New York city.

—In New York the money market remains [illegible] 5@6 per cent, the supply of capital being largely in excess of the demand. In the discount line there is a very limited business doing, and first class commercial paper is in request at 6@7 per cent, with exceptions reported for short date at 5½.

—Twenty dollar bills on the First National Bank of Portland, Conn., were in circulation in New York a few days since. There is no such bank.

—The rebel bond holder in England has been remonstrating with the Government relative to the rebel debt. Secretary Seward, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, sums up the whole matter as follows:

> "I am of the opinion that neither the [illegible] three several communications, nor the [illegible] caused thereby, nor the form in which [illegible] therein treated, nor the character of [illegible] agent, is such as to [illegible] consideration on the part of the United States."

We should think the rebel bondholders in England, and their agents will conclude, by and by, that their case is not a very hopeful one.

—The N. Y. World of the [illegible] instant [illegible] the news from Europe of the [illegible] Banking Company for over $10,000,000 [illegible] reckless discounts and advances upon [illegible] stopped the sale of cotton bills and caused [illegible] tive demand for prime bankers' [illegible] days' sight bills on Europe.

—In Boston, the money market shows [illegible] ease, a superabundance of loanable funds pressing at all the usual sources of supply. Call loans rule at 5@6 per cent on United States collaterals, though higher rates are charged on miscellaneous collaterals of fluctuating value. The bank rate of discounts is still generally 7@7 3-10 per cent, and there is more or less doing at these rates. On the street there is a great scarcity of desirable business paper, which continues in good request at low rates. The best names, if offered, would go as low as 5½@6 per cent, and good three and four months' paper is in request at 7@8 per cent, with unclassified, rates ranging from 9 to 12 per cent and upward, according to quality.

—The Bank of England returns for the week ending April 18 prove to be very unfavorable, so as to indicate that no further reduction in the rate of discount can be looked for [illegible] bullion has diminished to the amount of £345,[illegible], reserve of notes is less by £[illegible], deposits have diminished £364,314. [illegible] deposits have decreased £11,[illegible]. The securities, being bills discounted, [illegible] increased by £[illegible]. The rest has [illegible] £[illegible], and the active circulation of [illegible] augmentation of £[illegible].

—The Bank of France returns for the week ending April 19, [illegible] £[illegible], an increase in mercantile bills of £[illegible], an increase in advances on securities of £[illegible], an increase in the [illegible] £[illegible], an increase in treasury [illegible], and an increase in the current or public accounts of £[illegible].

—The Bank of Frankfort has raised its rate of discount from 4½ to 5 per cent. [illegible] of money on the Continent is not quoted. The following are the latest quotations for the cities: Paris, 3½; [illegible]; Amsterdam, [illegible]; Vienna, [illegible]; Berlin, 6, [illegible]; Frankfort, [illegible]; Turin, [illegible]; Brussels, [illegible]; Hamburg, [illegible]; St. Petersburg, [illegible].

—On Saturday last, the Treasurer of Ohio, Mr. Warner, after consultation with [illegible] men, sold thirty thousand dollars of gold in the Treasury, which was ordered to be sold by joint resolution of the Legislature at its last session. It brought a premium of [illegible], and the amount realized is to be disposed of [illegible] resolution. This gold was in the Treasury [illegible] specie payments were suspended in [illegible], and has remained since that time.

—The total value of imports at Boston for the week ending April 27th was $[illegible], against $[illegible] for the corresponding week in 1865, [illegible] since January 1st, $[illegible]. [illegible] week, $[illegible].

—The total value of exports from Boston for the week ending April 27th, including specie, was $[illegible], against $[illegible] for the corresponding week in 1865.

—The interest upon the [illegible] State of New York, will be [illegible] May from [illegible] Treasurer of the United States at [illegible] Boston, and the designated depository [illegible] have been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to [illegible] temporary loans for [illegible] until further notice [illegible] such deposits in lawful [illegible] Clearing House [illegible] of July [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

[illegible]

THE FIRE AT GRAND RAPIDS.

[illegible]

THE CAIRO BANK ROBBERY.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

Railroad Time Table.

Eastern Mail.............. 5:10 a. m. 8:45 p. m.
Night Express............ 7:15 p. m. 5:00 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation.......... 4:00 p. m. 9:50 a. m.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

Day Express and Mail .... *9:00 a. m. *4:30 p. m.
Night Express............ 12:00 p. m. *5:00 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation..... 4:45 p. m. *9:30 a. m.

Express Freight, with passenger car attached, will leave passenger depot every Saturday at 3:30 p. m. for the West.

The Joliet Accommodation connects with Express Freight for Way Stations.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

St. Paul Express.......... *9:00 a. m. *2:45 p. m.
Express.................. *4:20 p. m. *11:30 noon
Washington Accommodat'n 5:10 p. m. 9:00 a. m.
Evanston................. 2:00 p. m. 8:50 p. m.

*Sundays excepted.
†Mondays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted.

Miscellaneous.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. TIFFANY, in aid of the "HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN," in Clark street Methodist Episcopal Church, MONDAY EVENING, May 7th, 1866, at 8 o'clock.

Subject—"WOMAN."

Admission, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Root & Cady's Music Store and at the door.

WASHINGTON SKATING ASSOCIATION.

A semi-annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Washington Skating Association will be held at the Rooms of the Association on WEDNESDAY evening, May 9, 1866, at 8 o'clock, to hear the reports of the Secretaries for the past season, and to transact other business of importance. A full attendance is requested.

H. C. MIDDAUGH, Secretary.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, for the transaction of business and the election of officers for the ensuing year, will take place at the Room of the Society, No. 37 Crosby's Opera House, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 5, 1866, at 3 o'clock. Polls open from 3 to 5 o'clock.

JOHN G. SHORTALL, Secretary.

Kenosha Cheese Box Factory.

Boxes furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms. Apply to

SAMMONS & SON, Box 421,
Kenosha, Wis.

Special Notices.

Dr. Webster.

[illegible]

Constitution Life Syrup.

[illegible]

MORGAN & ALLEN.

[illegible]

Dr. Burroughs.

[illegible]

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. Raphael. He wins the affections of the opposite sex. He guides you to wealth, health and happiness. Call at 213 East Madison-st. (up-stairs), between Wells and Franklin. Consultation fee One Dollar.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The Best in the World! Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye! No disappointment—no ridiculous tints. Signed William A. Batchelor, New York. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS—restores, preserves and beautifies the hair. Sold by all Druggists.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS,

DEALERS IN

Twines, Cordage, Cotton, Flax and Hemp Duck,

205 and 207 South Water Street, corner Wells, Chicago.

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West, of

MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE,
DITCHING ROPES,
BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,
CANVAS, OAKUM,
TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,
AND TACKLE BLOCKS.

Coal Tar, Roofing Pitch and Felting,

Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Broom Twines, all qualities, Wrapping Twines, in bundles or barrels, Bell and Sash Cords, Nets and Seines.

Cotton, Flax & Hemp Twines

of every description.

Tents of Every Kind.

Awnings, Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Flags and Banners.

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations, constantly on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD. J. S. TURNER. G. B. CARPENTER.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

217 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker,

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope,

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS.

Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Felting, Paints, Oils, &c.

OLD CANVAS AND HOISTING MACHINES FOR STORES.

FLAGS

Of every description.

Proposals.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

[illegible]

Bvt. Maj. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army

COAL! COAL!!

One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Guaranteed Coal Land, in the celebrated Wilmington coal field, for sale at a great bargain.

[illegible]

Dwight, April 28th, 1866.

Notice.

The annual election for Directors of the Merchant's Insurance Company of Chicago will take place at their office on Monday, May 7th, 1866, between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m.

WM. E. ROLLO, Secretary.

Special Notices.

Dr. Bigelow

[illegible]

Dr. Kellogg

[illegible]

August 11, 1865.

Ask for HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

Spermatorrhea.

Having been cured of spermatorrhea by a celebrated physician and by an infallible method of treatment, I desire to send sufferers from self-abuse the means by which they can be permanently cured. All communications confidential. Address with stamp, W. H. STANLEY, P. O. Drawer 6485, Chicago, Ill.

No Excuse for a Bald Head!

UPHAM'S MARACHELLA causes the hair to grow on bald heads, prevents it from falling out, and promotes the growth of the beard and mustache. One bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue. Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st., FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 and 26 Market-st., and all Druggists.

The Japanese Hair Stain colors the hair whiskers and mustache a beautiful black or brown. It consists only of one preparation. Color will not fade or wash out. Only 75 cents a box. Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st., FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 and 26 Market-st., and all Druggists.

Freckles, Tan and Pimples

removed at once by the use of "Upham's Freckle, Tan and Pimple Banisher." Price 50 cents. Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st.; FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 and 26 Market-st.; and all Druggists.

Dr. Bicknell's Syrup,

The great Cholera Remedy. Also for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Summer Complaint, Pain or Cramps in Stomach or Bowels, Sick or Sour Stomach, Painters' Colic, &c., and guaranteed to cure or no pay. It is purely vegetable, without a particle of opiate, highly aromatic, very pleasant to the taste, warms and strengthens the system, acts like a charm and affords almost immediate relief, and leaves the bowels in a natural healthy state. One taste of the medicine will convince you of all that is here claimed for it. Prepared only by Edward Sutton of Providence, R. I., and sold by all dealers in medicine. Demas Barnes & Co., of New York City and LORD & SMITH, of Chicago, General Agents.

Chronic and Painful Diseases.

DR. ROGERS PRICE, F. R. S., M. P. S., late of London, England, may be consulted on all chronic diseases, old standing cases. His specialties—the Eye and Ear, Deafness, Consumption, Asthma, [illegible]

P. O. Box 1765, Chicago, Ill.

Partnership.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, May 1, 1866.

POLLOCK WILSON having sold his interest in the firm of HAYDEN, KAY & CO., to WM. V. KAY, the SADDLERY HARDWARE AND COACH TRIMMING BUSINESS will, in future, be carried on at the old stand, 45 & 47 Lake street, by PETER HAYDEN and WM. V. KAY, under the style of

HAYDEN & KAY.

PETER HAYDEN, New York.
WM. V. KAY, Chicago.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING under the firm of HOWE & ROBBINS expires this day by limitation. All unsettled business of the late firm will be closed by E. V. Robbins, who will continue the Commission Business at the new office, No. [illegible] La Salle street, under the State Savings Institution.

HOWE & ROBBINS.

May 1, 1866.

Roofing.

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING,

The only Roofing material ever discovered that will resist the action of the elements as long as the structure it protects.

IT IS FIRE-PROOF AND WATER-PROOF.

FROST DOES NOT CRACK NOR HEAT DISSOLVE IT. Send for circulars. Contracts made for roofing buildings. County Licenses granted. Materials and instructions furnished by

WHITACRE & RAYMOND,
Licensees for Illinois and Wisconsin,
No. [illegible] La Salle street, (up-stairs), Chicago, Ill.
P. O. Drawer 5775.

Railroads.

Office Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Company.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1866.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, [illegible] the eighth day of June next.

The poll will be opened at eleven (11) a. m., and closed at twelve (12) m.

C. W. DURANT, President.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

City Notices.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND

[illegible]

A. H. BODMAN, City Clerk. J. B. RICE, Mayor.

PROPOSALS FOR PRIVATE DRAIN IN EAST VAN BUREN STREET.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING, GRADING AND PLANKING ALLEY

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Money ready for damages for opening an alley

[illegible]

Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING POND NEAR GRAND HAVEN SLIP.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS the following described tracts and lots of

[illegible]

CHARLES C. CHASE,
School Agent, No. 7 Court House.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Money ready for damages for the opening of Thirteenth street.

[illegible]

Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Money ready for Damages for the Extension of North avenue, from Wells street to Dearborn street, for payment.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, April 27th, 1866.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Public Works that the money is in the hands of the City Treasurer ready to be paid over to the owner or owners entitled to the damages awarded for the extension of North avenue, from Wells street to Dearborn street, of the width of 66 feet, and that after ten days from the date hereof the City of Chicago will enter upon and appropriate the property condemned for the purpose of extending said street.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

MONEY FOR DAMAGES FOR EXTENDING PARK AVENUE IS READY FOR PAYMENT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, April 28th, 1866.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Public Works that the money is in the hands of the City Treasurer ready to be paid over to the owner or owners entitled to the damages awarded for the extending of Park avenue, [illegible] to Lake street, [illegible] the City of Chicago will enter upon and appropriate the property condemned for the purpose of extending said street.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

Business Cards.

CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, HIGHWINES and COUNTRY PRODUCE.

35 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Liberal advancements made on consignments.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

Choice Milling Wheat,

SPRING AND WINTER.

In lots of 1 car load to 30,000 bushels, selected

ESPECIALLY FOR MILLERS.

Of varieties known as

Amber Milwaukee,
Wisconsin Club,
Wisconsin White Winter.

And ship in bags or bulk, without transfer at Chicago to all points East, South and West. Correspondence solicited, which shall have prompt attention.

RICE BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants, Milwaukee, Wis.

Samples can be seen at office C. H. Rice & Co., 211 So. Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE KNIVES AND SICKLES.

The undersigned, pioneers in the manufacture of Knives and Sickles for Mowing and Reaping Machines, now give their exclusive attention to this branch of their former business, and solicit orders from makers of machines for cutters of superior quality and style of workmanship, to be executed at reasonably short notice. The merits of these goods are known by the leading implement makers of the country, many of whom have been supplied by us for the past ten years.

THE WHITMAN & MILES MANUF'G. CO.,
West Fitchburg, Mass.

Removals.

REMOVAL.

L. BA[illegible], Custom Tailor, has removed from McVicker's Theatre Building to No. [illegible], where he will be happy to see all his old customers. A good fit guaranteed. [illegible] Cheap Custom Work, as good as the best.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,
226 & 228 Lake street,
Chicago, Ill.

Medicinal.

THE GREAT

INDIAN CATARRH REMEDY

[illegible] of the SENECA TRIBE, [illegible] CATARRH.

[illegible]

It will relieve severe BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, WEAK EYES, [illegible]

LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Agents.

Address, H. E. HIGGINS, Principal Depot 140 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

This is the only medicine that will cure diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancer, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Swelling of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swelling, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic Diseases, and all Diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

[illegible]

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla,

[illegible]

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla,

For the cure of scrofula, obstinate Old Sores, Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Pimples on the Face, Prairie Itch, Illinois Mange, Mosquito Scratches, and all Eruptions on the SKIN. But for the cure of all OLD SORES and SKIN DISEASES of every kind,

Gridley's Salt Rheum and Tetter Ointment

is a valuable assistant to the Iodine and Sarsaparilla in curing the disease. The Iodine and Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and removes the cause, and the Ointment heals the Sores and kills the disease, and thus a speedy and permanent cure is effected. Both are recommended to be used for these complaints.

Price—the Iodine and Sarsaparilla, $1.50 per Bottle. Price—Gridley's Salt Rheum and Tetter Ointment, 25 cents per Bottle.

Prepared and sold by Dr. E. EASTERLY & CO., No. 78 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.; sold at their Branch Family Medicine Store, No. 59 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

For sale by all Druggists.

CURE YOURSELF.

Dr. Baker's Specific!

This Medicine will cure Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhea, Chordee, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either Sex, Males or Females.

This elegant, popular and infallible preparation, so celebrated in all our large cities for the cure of Private Diseases, is now offered to the afflicted and WARRANTED TO CURE all diseases of the Genital Organs of either sex, male or female, in a few days.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC

Is the only safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Spermatorrhea generally termed Seminal Weakness, caused by self-abuse, or excessive indulgence, which is now so fearfully prevalent in parts of the country.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC

Is a great Healing, Purifying, and Self Curing remedy, requiring no medical aid or advice. With this great medicine you can CURE YOURSELF, and avoid all chance of exposure and ruin by ignorant pretending doctors.

DR. BAKER'S INJECTION.

N. B.—In cases of Gonorrhea, Gleet and Stricture, Dr. Baker's Injection is recommended to be used in conjunction with the Specific, as it materially aids in subduing the inflammation and stopping the discharge. Both are recommended to be used in these complaints.

A treatise on Sexual diseases called the "Self Instructor," accompanies each bottle of the Specific.

Price—Dr. Baker's Specific, $1.50 per bottle.
Price—Dr. Baker's Injection, $1.00 per bottle.
Price—Male Injection Syringe, 50 cents; female Injecting syringe, 75 cents.

Sent by express to all parts of the country on receipt of the money and twenty-five cents additional to pay for boxing and shipping.

Prepared and sold by Dr. E. EASTERLY & CO., No. 78 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo., and at their Branch Store, No. 59 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

For sale by all Druggists.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDIES

CONGRESS SPRING WATER,
EMPIRE SPRING WATER,
COLUMBIAN SPRING WATER.

No natural or artificial compound has yet been discovered or manufactured that equals these waters as a preventive, relief, and permanent cure for many temporary and chronic diseases, as proved by many thousands who have drank them for years.

CONGRESS WATER

Is a cathartic, alterative, and tonic, and is a valuable remedy for affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Gout, Chronic Constipation, and Cutaneous Diseases. It is a most powerful preventive of Fevers and Bilious Complaints.

EMPIRE WATER

Is a cathartic, and a valuable remedy for Rheumatism, Derangement of the Liver, Diseases of the Skin, and General Debility. Its effects are most salutary in Lung Diseases. It is an almost sure cure for Scrofula and the most aggravated forms of Dyspepsia. For ALL Bilious Derangements it stands unrivaled.

COLUMBIAN WATER

Is a tonic and diuretic of a highly beneficial character, and is a positive remedy for Diabetes, Gravel, Calculus, Irritation and Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder. It has most singularly active effects in restoring those organs when debilitated by loss of tone. Persons who have suffered for years from irregularity, and the distressing diseases known only to their sex, have been entirely cured by the faithful and judicious use of Columbian Water.

The waters are bottled fresh and pure from the above named springs, and preserve their medicinal value for years.

Beware of Imitations and Inferior Waters. The corks of all genuine waters are branded on the side of the cork.

Congress Water, | Empire Water, | Columbian Water,
C. & E. S. Co. | C. & E. S. Co. | C. & E. S. Co.

Sold by all Druggists, Hotels, Wine Merchants, and First-Class Grocers.

SOLD ONLY AT WHOLESALE BY

HOTCHKISS' SONS, Proprietors.

Saratoga Springs, 99 Beekman-st., N. Y.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

● ● ●

CONSTITUTION WATER.—CONSTITUTION WATER, the only known remedy for Diabetes, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges, Irritation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidney, Catarrh of the Bladder.

The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine renders it the most valuable one ever discovered. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions to the debilitated and shattered system. In fact it stands unrivalled as a remedy for the permanent cure of the maladies above mentioned, and also, DIABETES, IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF MUSCULAR ENERGY, PHYSICAL PROSTRATION, INDIGESTION, GLEET, and every disease any way connected with the disorder of decay.

Persons, if conscious of any weakness, should take the CONSTITUTION WATER, whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once reinforced, revivified and built up. Well may this celebrated remedy be called the MEDICAL WONDER.

The stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility becomes a new man; he walks erect, he moves with a firm step; his mind which was previously sunk in gloom of an almost idiotic apathy, becomes bright and active, and he goes forth regenerated, conscious of new vigor. The medicine reaches the constitution itself, and restores it to its normal condition. For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. Try it in these cases, and you will give your praise to CONSTITUTION WATER.

MALES OR FEMALES, are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through your hips? "CONSTITUTION WATER" will relieve you like magic.

For sale by all druggists. Price $1.

W. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
MORGAN & ALLEN,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, and BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, Agents, Chicago.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' Homœopathic Specifics!

[illegible]

FAMILY CASES.

[illegible]

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his Office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

Medicinal.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR

WEAKNESS ARISING FROM INDIGESTION.

The numerous powers of Buchu which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found, Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The Constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to Consumption or Insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus; and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudences in, or the decline or change in life.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all Diseases of these organs, whether existing in "Male" or "Female," from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his Bodily Health, Mental Powers, and Happiness.

All the above diseases require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases, arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulceration of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect

HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction, as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor Dewee's valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU, "SARSAPARILLA."

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

HELMBOLD'S DRUG & CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE

594 Broadway.

Medicinal.

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC.

(Not a Whisky Preparation.)

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS!

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,

INDUCED BY

Severe Hardships, Exposure, Fevers

OR

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS,
MALE OR FEMALE,
ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

H

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

Observe the following of symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

O

DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS

of the

LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS

are cured by

Hoofland's German Bitters.

This Bitters has

PERFORMED MORE CURES,
GIVES BETTER SATISFACTION,
HAS MORE TESTIMONY,
HAS MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR IT,

than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

Will Pay $1,000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

O

Hoofland's German Bitters

will cure every case of

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,
AND DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH.

REMEMBER, THAT THIS BITTERS, IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

Contains no Rum or Whiskey, and Cannot Make Drunkards,

BUT IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.

[illegible]

Yours, truly,
LEVI G. BECK.

F

From Rev. W. D. SEIGFRIED, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamaxon-st.

L

From Rev. J. NEWTON BROWN, D.D., editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

D. MERRIGE.

N

From the REV. THOS. WINTER, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

[illegible]

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

[illegible]

Principal Office and Manufactory

NO. 631 ARCH-ST., PHILA.

JONES & EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.)

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every Town in the United States.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

[illegible]

Mr. RAMSEY, from Committee on Post Offices, reported a bill to provide for the erection of a Post Office and Custom House at St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. POLAND called up a bill to provide for the payment of the Quartermaster stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States.

Mr. GRIMES said the bill ought to be amended so as to include claims for transportation, so as to send the whole claims growing out of transportation to the Court of Claims. The bill was read three times and laid over till Tuesday next.

[illegible]

HOUSE.

Mr. STEVENS asked leave to introduce the following joint resolution:

[illegible]

Messrs. INGERSOLL, McCULLOCH, WALKER and BALDWIN made a number of reports from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

[illegible]

FROM MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

The Memphis market is flat, and quotations are altogether nominal, excepting cotton, which is firm, at [illegible] for middling.

THE CITY.

RESCUE.—The regular monthly meeting of members will be held to-day at the Institution at three o'clock.

BASE BALL.—The regular meeting of the Excelsior Base Ball Club will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at their grounds, corner of Lake and May streets.

STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.—The first annual meeting of the Illinois State Dental Society will be held in the city during the coming week. The session will commence on Tuesday, the place of meeting is not yet decided on.

THE LADY MANAGERS of the Orphans' Fair at the "Rink" beg to announce that the Rink will be open and dinner served from noon until three o'clock to-day, and invite their friends to see them.

WATER CURE.—The Kenosha (Wis.) Water Cure Homeopathic and Hydropathic Institute, is one of the most beautiful resorts for invalids in the West. Prof. H. P. Gatchell and wife are the attending physicians. Apply for circulars to [illegible]

IDENTIFIED.—The lad who was drowned in the river near the Randolph street bridge, on Tuesday, was yesterday recognized as Richard Scott, son of a Mr. Scott who resides on the corner of Monroe and Reuben streets. Coroner Wagner held an inquest on the remains, and the jury rendered a verdict of "accidental drowning."

REMOVAL.—Our advertising columns several days since announced the removal of Messrs. McKeand & Co., from their well known store on Dearborn street, to new and elegant quarters in Larmon Block, on Clark street, opposite the Court House, where in their past prestige as well as their present promise, they will "keep and maintain" one of the best appointed Clothing establishments in the city. Fred. Vogt, whose shears and skill have been popular for years with our best dressed men, is with this house.

DRY GOODS ON COMMISSION.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of Messrs. Mills, Pinkney, Rollins & Co., dry goods commission merchants, and manufacturers' agents, who have recently commenced business at No. 42 Randolph street, in Palmer's new block. [illegible]

M. E. LADIES' CENTENNIARY ASSOCIATION AT KANKAKEE.—A centenary meeting held by the M. E. Church at Kankakee, on Tuesday, conducted by Rev. J. Hartwell, assisted by Rev. A. S. W. Jewett and Rev. J. S. Smart, was one of the most successful, we are informed, of any that have been held by that society this season. [illegible]

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—A bright, intelligent boy, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.—[illegible]

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

[illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL.

[illegible]

Meeting of the Board of Health and Police—Discussion of the Scavenger Brigade Question.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ADDITIONAL NEEDED.

DISPOSAL OF THE PRESENT SURPLUS FUNDS.

THE MEN TO BE SET TO WORK ON MONDAY NEXT.

The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police, Fire and Health Commissioners was held at the Central station, corner of Washington and La Salle streets, yesterday afternoon. Present—T. B. Brown, President, in the chair, and Commissioners A. D. Titsworth and Fred. Gund; also, Frederick Letz, of the Board of Public Works.

[illegible]

The Council then adjourned, at 11 p. m.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—[illegible]

PERSONAL.—[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

We Call the attention of our Readers to the advertisement of Plays, by [illegible], No. 81 Dearborn street.

The Sense of Smell is as capable of cultivation as any other faculty, [illegible] Tallmen & Collins' Egyptian Calla. Sold by all druggists.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies Afflicted with discolorations on the face called moth-patches, or freckles, should use Perry's celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all druggists in Chicago and elsewhere. Price $2.

The United States Prize Concert.—We direct attention to the advertisement of the United States Prize Concert, on the inside of this day's paper. [illegible]

Purest and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, [illegible] Hazard & Caswell, New York, sole proprietors. For sale by all druggists.

Foreign Opinion.—Extracts from English [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 4.

GOLD.

[illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, May 4.

[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 4.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, May 4.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, May 4.

[illegible]

Albany Cattle Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, May 4.

[illegible]

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 4.

[illegible]

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 4.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Ryder, Mr. FRED. W. YOUNG and Mrs. REBECCA S. [illegible], both of Chicago.

[illegible] Dr. H. N. LUMBARD and Miss RHODA E. ABBOTT, both of Marengo, Illinois.

In this city, May 1st, by Justice Holsington, Dr. ISAIAH A. BUTLER, M. D., of Mexico, and Mrs. CLARA DANISON, of Chicago.

[illegible]

DIED.

At Glasgow, Scotland, April 10th, Rev. ARCHIBALD NISBETT, formerly of this city.

[illegible]

General Notices.

Brick Machines.

All persons wishing Brick Machines for the coming season, should send their orders on immediately.

OUR

Hall's Improved Machine

Is, beyond all question, the CHEAPEST AND BEST MACHINE MANUFACTURED.

Messrs. WHITING & WENTWORTH, P. O. Box 2795, Chicago.

On whose yards the Machine can be seen.

Peekskill Manufacturing Co.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

TO TOBACCO AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS. FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. "The Garden City Tobacco Works," [illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED—A work of thrilling interest, entitled Words in Affliction, or Days of Spirit-land. [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a girl, to do plain sewing and chamber work. [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As Porter, [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A young man [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—To run a stationary engine, [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a girl to do chamber work and sewing [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a young man (German) to drive a carriage and take care of horses. Apply at 111 South Water-st.

WANTED—Situation—By two girls, [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—School [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a girl [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A young man [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A young [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a blacksmith just arrived to this city. [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As coachman [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As clerk [illegible]

To Rent—Stores & Offices.

TO RENT—Basement—126 South Clark street, between Madison and Washington streets. [illegible] Apply to W. J. WHITE, on the premises.

TO RENT—Offices—A desirable suit of offices on Randolph street. Apply to GEORGE M. HIGH, 154 Randolph-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—Offices—Offices in the building No. 90 Washington street. [illegible]

TO RENT—Without board, a desirable unfurnished front chamber and bedroom, within ten minutes' walk of the Court House. [illegible]

TO RENT—Office—Desk-room [illegible]

TO RENT—Office—No. 10 Masonic Temple, Dearborn-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Store—From one to five years, the handsome new store, corner of Taylor and Clinton-sts. [illegible]

TO RENT—Offices—In building corner of LaSalle and Washington streets. Apply to UNDERWOOD & CO., 98 LaSalle street.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVICKER & MYERS..........MANAGERS

Engagement of Mr. McKean and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

Great success of THE OCTOROON.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND MATINEE.

THE OCTOROON.

Zoe (the Octoroon)..........Miss Virginia Buchanan

Wa-no-ta..........Mrs. McKean Buchanan

Salem Scudder..........Mr. J. H. McVicker

SATURDAY EVENING, May 5,

THE OCTOROON.

In Rehearsal, the great Drama of NICK OF THE WOODS, [illegible]

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

POSITIVELY FOR EIGHT NIGHTS ONLY.

[illegible]

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA!

MAX STRAKOSCH..........Director

This (Saturday) Evening, May 5, [illegible]

FAUST.

[illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

This Saturday afternoon, May 5th, at the Grand Matinee, [illegible] A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

IN THE EVENING, THE IRON CHEST AND THE DUMB BELLE.

Monday, THE OCTOROON.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

PALMER'S BLOCK,

44 AND 46 RANDOLPH STREET.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE. Household Goods of Every Kind, AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, May 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

LARGE STOCK CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, [illegible] AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, May 8, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Palmer's Block, Nos. 44 & 46 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

2,000 MUSQUITO BARS AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, May 8th, at 10½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Palmer's Block, Nos. 44 & 46 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Col. JOHN A. ELISON is a partner in our firm from this date. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. Chicago, May 1st, 1866.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. Important Special Sale of a [illegible] stock of superior Custom Made Furniture, Mirrors, &c. AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, May 11th, at 9½ o'clock, [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

B. T. LEE, CITY AUCTIONEER, 123 Dearborn street. SATURDAY, May 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at the Store, THE FURNITURE OF A FAMILY. Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Stands, Sofas, Crockery, Cutlery, Stoves, Mattresses, Carpets, [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. [illegible] FORQUER STREET, near Halsted. HOUSE AND TWO LOTS, [illegible] JOHN DAVLIN, Auctioneer.

To Rent—Houses & Rooms.

TO RENT—A very desirable house and lot [illegible]

TO RENT—A fine Residence in the country, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Rent—House [illegible]

TO RENT—Two pleasant Parlors on the first floor. [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage—No. 158 [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage—Of 8 rooms [illegible] C. F. HOPKINS.

TO RENT—Rooms—Two well-furnished rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—House—A large House with eleven rooms, No. 6 Charles-st., South Side, near Wells. [illegible]

TO RENT—House—A House containing thirteen rooms, at Lake View, [illegible]

TO RENT—Room—And furniture [illegible]

TO RENT—House—For a business man. [illegible]

TO RENT—Room—A large, fine-ly furnished [illegible]

TO RENT—To a family without children, six rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms—Furnished rooms in a private family. [illegible]

TO RENT—House—Dwelling house on [illegible]

TO RENT—For a short or long period, [illegible]

TO RENT—Houses—Four good residences in the City of Waukegan. [illegible]

TO RENT—House—Two story frame house, [illegible]

TO RENT—House—At Evanston [illegible]

TO RENT—Residence—No. 180 West Monroe street. [illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms—The lower half of a large and pleasant house on South Green street. [illegible]

TO RENT—House—The two-storied dwelling house No. [illegible] SAMUEL GEHR, [illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms—The rooms on first floor of building known as HILLIARD'S BLOCK, [illegible] MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible]

TO RENT—House—House No. 434 West Madison street with 11 rooms. [illegible]

TO RENT—House—A two story house at No. 618 West Lake-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage—A cottage [illegible] JOHN A. NELSON, [illegible]

TO RENT—Room—No. 2 on first floor of Marble Building, [illegible]

TO RENT—House—Dwelling house now nearly completed, [illegible] DAVID GOODWILLIE, [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—Pleasant airy rooms and first-class board, [illegible]

BOARDING—Front room to let unfurnished with board [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and lady and two single gentlemen can find comfortable boarding in a private house, [illegible]

BOARDING—A handsome suite of unfurnished rooms to let with board; [illegible]

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and rooms [illegible]

BOARDING—Rooms with board [illegible]

BOARDING—Waverly House, [illegible]

BOARDING—Grant House, 46 North Dearborn-st. [illegible]

BOARDING—Large, pleasant rooms, [illegible]

BOARDING—Several gentlemen can find pleasant rooms and first-class board at 118 State-st. Also, a few day boarders wanted.

BOARDING—Best Restaurant board at [illegible] J. H. BRIGHAM.

BOARDING—A square front room with closet, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, [illegible]

BOARDING—A room suitable for a gentleman and wife. [illegible]

BOARDING—Good rooms with board at Briggs House No. 3, 88 Monroe-st. Also, a few day boarders.

BOARDING—A pleasant room with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, [illegible]

BOARDING—A pleasant suite of front rooms to rent to a gentleman and wife, furnished if desired, at 395 Indiana street, [illegible]

BOARDING—Pleasant airy rooms and first-class board, with good attendance, [illegible]

BOARDING—House newly furnished for boarders; [illegible] 274 and 276 South Clark street.

BOARDING—One or two unfurnished rooms [illegible]

BOARDING—Three large unfurnished rooms to rent, with good board, at 31 South Carpenter street.

BOARDING—Two suits of rooms to rent with board, at 17 Dearborn street, up stairs.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—A store, with lot, in one of the best railroad towns in Iowa. [illegible]

FOR SALE—40 acres good rolling prairie, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Evanston Country Seat. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Country Residences, [illegible] JOHN W. HADENBERG, 14 Lombard Block, near Post Office.

FOR SALE—Wisconsin land. 320 acres in Sauk County, near Kilbourn City. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Rent—A two-story house in [illegible]

FOR SALE—Land—80 acres of choice land in Adams County, Wisconsin, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Residence—A country residence at Beloit, Wis., four hours' ride from Chicago. [illegible]

FOR SALE—House—A good bargain, a dwelling house, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The subscribers offer for sale [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A most pleasant and [illegible]

FOR SALE—A ten acre lot, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A central, unimproved lot. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A house and lot on Wabash avenue, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class Cottage House of nine rooms [illegible]

FOR SALE—Dwelling—At Evanston [illegible]

FOR SALE—Blocks 15, 16, 17, [illegible]

FOR SALE—House—House and lot on West Side. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cottage—Six rooms. [illegible]

FOR SALE—At Evanston—A beautiful place, [illegible]

FOR SALE—In Thos. B. Bryan & Co's Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall, [illegible]

FOR SALE—House—A two story Brick House [illegible]

FOR SALE—A School Lease on [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lots—By John McGlashen, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Residence—One of the most beautiful residences at Hyde Park, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two new houses of six rooms each, near the corner of Sedgwick and Division-sts. [illegible]

FOR SALE—The most desirable residence property in the city, No. 111 Pine st., [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A frame kitchen, in good condition; size 12x18, to be moved as soon as possible. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Horses, Harness and Wagon. A pair of young bay mares, with a good harness and lumber wagon, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good horse, Harness and Wagon for sale cheap. [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a Low Price—[illegible]

FOR SALE—The patent right of [illegible]

FOR SALE—Tugs—One new iron hull steam tug, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Engine—One second hand twelve horse power portable Engine, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Old Brick. Apply at Room No. 2, Walker's Building.

FOR SALE—A first class Saloon, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two wholesale liquor houses, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two Restaurants, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Splendid Hotel, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The lease of a small store, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cigar Store—Stock, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Store—Grocery [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the most [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine bakery, on West Side, [illegible]

TO RENT—The eastern part of [illegible]

FOR SALE—To Printers—250 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—Large quantity of two and four ounce stone bottles; [illegible] 80 Cottage Grove ave.

FOR SALE—A Retail Grocery [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class Fruit and Refreshment stand, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Jewelry Store at a great bargain. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Soda Fountain—A new Arctic Soda Fountain and Marble Top Counter at 171 Dearborn-st. BILLINGS & CO.

FOR SALE—Mill—A flouring and custom mill in the village of Stoughton, Dane Co., Wis., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Bricks! Bricks! [illegible]

FOR SALE—House Building Improvements. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Meat Market—In one of the best locations in the city, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Safe—No. 7 Herring's Safe, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Beds—Canvas cot beds, blankets and corn husk. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Freeport City Steam Mill, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A five years' lease of [illegible]

FOR SALE—Patent Shingle, Stave and Barrel Machinery, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Horses—I have just received a splendid lot of Working and Driving Horses, [illegible]

FOR SALE—House—Or to rent a new house of ten rooms, [illegible]

To Rent—Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A Dock near Erie st. Bridge, 125 feet river front. [illegible]

TO RENT—Piano Fortes—Inquire at the [illegible] Rooms of H. M. HIGGINS, 115 and 117 Randolph-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—Steam Power—Building three stories, [illegible]

Taken Up

TAKEN UP—A Newfoundland Dog, with white breast and fore legs, [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—A good Office Boy [illegible]

WANTED—All men looking for employment to call at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, [illegible]

WANTED—Barbers—Four first-class journeymen barbers [illegible]

WANTED—An Architectural Draughtsman. Apply to T. V. WADSKIER, architect, [illegible]

WANTED—Three young men [illegible]

WANTED—A competent man to take charge of a planing mill. [illegible]

WANTED—Trunk Makers—At 61 and 219 South Clark-st. WM. WRIGHT.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, Clerks, [illegible] GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, [illegible]

WANTED—A first class Wagon Blacksmith, at 97 North Dearborn.

WANTED—1,000 live men to sell a patent [illegible]

WANTED—To-day, 50 railroad laborers at $2 per day. Apply at 110 Madison street.

WANTED—A man who will do chores around the house for his board. Apply at 63 Michigan avenue.

WANTED—Barbers—Two journeymen barbers, at corner of State and Fourteenth streets.

WANTED—Four Harnessmakers to work on light work, at W. J. RALPH'S, corner of State and Adams streets. Good wages and steady employment will be given.

WANTED—Four good Salesmen to sell an article that will sell everywhere. Just out. But a few dollars capital required. Call and see it, at Room 3, No. 134 South Clark street.

WANTED—A good Bookkeeper, immediately. Best of reference required. Address "B H," Tribune office.

WANTED—Immediately two hundred Railroad Laborers. Wages $2 per day. [illegible]

WANTED—Wagon Makers—Two good men, to work either by the piece or day. Apply at 250 Archer road.

WANTED—Miller—A good Grinder and Stone Dresser, to go to the country. Unmarried man preferred. Inquire at 170 Lake street, May 4th.

WANTED—Three good Ironers. Good wages will be paid. Apply at the MATTESON HOUSE, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets.

WANTED—An experienced Dry Goods Clerk for a neighboring town. Good references required. Apply to T. S. CASTER at John V. Farwell & Co's.

WANTED—Packer—A good and reliable Packer in a wholesale drug house. Apply at 29 North Clark street.

WANTED—Male Help—A young man having $500, and willing to devote his whole attention to business, [illegible]

WANTED—Painter—A first class wagon painter, at 97 Kinzie-st.

WANTED—Male Help—One good buggy and wagon painter and one blacksmith. Address G. W. SEYMOUR & CO., Henry, Ill.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A good Girl to do general house work. One that can come well recommended. Apply to 67 Cass-st.

WANTED—Girl—A girl to do general housework. Apply at 57 North Wells street.

WANTED—A Girl—To do general house work, at 213 West Madison street.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer, to whom the highest wages will be paid. [illegible]

WANTED—A good second-girl, at No. 83 Twenty-second street.

WANTED—Two good Seamstresses (one to run a Singer Machine). [illegible]

WANTED—Girls—A No. 1 Kitchen and a No. 1 Chamber Girl, in small family. Good reference required. J. C. GOODRICH, 366 West Lake-st.

WANTED—Cook—At 379 Wabash avenue, an experienced Cook, [illegible]

WANTED—At 200 Randolph street, a good table girl. One that understands the business preferred.

WANTED—Saleswoman—For millinery goods, bonnets, hats, &c., at 134 Lake street.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—$400—The advertiser will sell a light manufacturing business, [illegible]

WANTED—Wagon—To buy, cheap for cash, a good second-hand, middle light, [illegible]

WANTED—A lady and gentleman, or two single gentlemen, to occupy a large pleasant room. Good board. [illegible]

WANTED—Clothing—Any one in the clothing business wishing to sell a stock of [illegible]

WANTED—To Purchase for cash, [illegible]

WANTED—Rare chance for business. [illegible]

WANTED—To Purchase—A grocery store [illegible]

WANTED—A House—In good location, [illegible]

WANTED—By two single gentlemen, [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase, the lease, stock and fixtures of some country dry goods store. [illegible]

WANTED—As we have a great demand [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a small [illegible]

WANTED—Merchandise for 160 acres of good [illegible]

WANTED—House—In a good neighborhood, [illegible]

WANTED—Account Books of every description [illegible]

WANTED—Local and Traveling Agents, [illegible]

WANTED—Every married person [illegible]

WANTED—Farm—To buy a small improved farm [illegible]

WANTED—Purchaser—For a [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—By a single gentleman, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By a small family, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A small Dwelling, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A small [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A pleasant [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A small [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—In Chicago, May 3d, sixty-five dollars, [illegible]

LOST—From 180 Wabash avenue, [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—LLOYD'S HISTORY OF THE WAR. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents, male or female, to introduce [illegible]

WANTED—Agents [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Traveling [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—GLOBE SEWING MACHINE, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—to sell the History of the Rebellion, by J. T. Headley, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Abbott's History of the Rebellion. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

Wanted—Partners.

WANTED—Partner—[illegible]

WANTED—Partner—[illegible]

WANTED—Partner—[illegible]

WANTED—Partner—[illegible]

WANTED—Partner—[illegible]

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1866.

THE NEWS.

[illegible]

CONGRESS.

A Lively Field Day in the House.

The Bank Failure—Bad Look.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

Horse Railroad Stables Burned.

One Hundred and Forty Horses and Mules Burned.

ANOTHER BANK FAILURE IN WASHINGTON.

Chicago Collectorship Vacant.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP IN DOUBT.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis Has an Interview With Her Husband.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE CHOLERA FROM HALIFAX.

Letter of Thanks from Jeff. Davis.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, [illegible]

CHICAGO COLLECTORSHIP.

[illegible]